

THE
LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1812.

NATIONAL
AND
PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,
PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE, TO WHOM IT WAS REFERRED, TO CONSIDER OF THE SEVERAL PETITIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE, IN THIS SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, RELATING TO THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 29 and 30 April; 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 25, 27, and 28 May; and 1, 2, 3, and 13 June, 1812.]

"What EXCESS OF DESPAIR is to be dreaded from the conduct of so many thousands of workmen discharged from the workshops of Birmingham, and its neighbourhood, Yorkshire, Sheffield, Rochdale, &c. &c. All these wretched beings, reduced to the MOST DEPLORABLE STATE OF FAMINE, exhibit before our eyes, with the most deceptive reality, THE PESTILENCE OF 1665, says M. BROUGHAM; AND HE SAYS NOT ONE WORD TOO MUCH."

Journal de Paris, June 28.

SUCH is the version given to the French public, of the declamation of a British Senator!—Were it possible that British Senators could be aware of the malignant distortions imposed on their declamations, by the Gallic press, they would feel their metaphorical eloquence restrained by duty to their country, the interests of which essentially suffer in foreign parts, from opportunities made, *per fas aut nefas*, for disseminating much error, intermingled with some truth, when reporting sentiments attributed to our public men. That the sufferings of manufacturers, whose productions are intended for

the American market solely, should be severe, when that market is closed against them, is extremely natural, and absolutely inevitable. If it could be doubted, these papers afford ample proof of the fact; but that the operation of those causes, in consequence of which the American market was closed against us, was destructive to British Commerce in all its ramifications equally, is a deduction not to be rashly admitted.

The connections of Britain are so various and extensive, that it is scarcely possible for one branch of our trade to prosper, without inflicting injury on another: in like manner, scarcely can one suffer from external causes, without contributing more or less to the advantage of a rival. So when the fashion set strongly in favour of woollen pelisses for ladies' wear, the silk pelisse makers felt the absence of orders,—and while one manufacture was lively, and in great activity, the other drooped almost to despondency. On a different scale, though on a similar principle, when the trade to the United States of North America was suspended, that to Canada, in the North, and that to the Spanish provinces in the South, were invigorated, enlarged, and mightily increased in importance. When intercourse with Holland and Germany was closed, and nothing British could reach the interior of Europe by the great rivers, our exports by the Mediterranean were prodigiously augmented; the Levant consumed the coffees of the West Indies, and the interior of Europe received the productions of Britain, not now from the West, but from the East: Malta increased its Commercial Establishments, and the quantity of goods consigned to that Depot has excited a competition among purchasers, resorting thither from all parts.

The evidence adduced on the Orders in Council, occupies 687 pages of Parliamentary folio printing: comprised in

nineteen deliveries. That we have been able to abridge these without excluding important observations, we dare not flatter ourselves; but, as the object of instituting this enquiry has been answered, and the repeal of these Orders has taken place, for which the proceedings of France afforded an unlooked for opportunity, we trust that the contents of this article will be thought highly proper for record in our pages; not only by those immediately concerned, but by others who *hereafter*—as well as at present—may wish to consult them.

The principal feature of the early deliveries of this evidence, is, the great distress of the towns of Birmingham and Liverpool: the first the great manufactory, the second the great outlet, or vent, by which the productions of ingenuity are exported. We have contracted parts of these,—and indeed, have said little or nothing, about Liverpool, because we find the facts accounted for on different principles; yet from authority, which it does not become us to dispute, on either side.

Nothing in these papers contained is so surprising as the ignorance of many of the evidences, on every thing not immediately flowing from their occupations. In vain has general report alledged the operation of the edicts of the Corsican emperor and king;—these witnesses know nothing of them! In vain has the Panorama admitted times without number the power of French policy to effect the detriment of this country, to a certain extent. In vain have we remonstrated against the *increase* of establishments,—the taking on of *additional* hands,—the expectation that commerce would maintain the *rapid progress* it was forced to make, in extent and power:—these men, though deeply implicated in the information, knew, or professed to know, nothing about the remonstrance. They had been cautioned;—but they disregarded the caution. They turned a deaf ear to all suggestions. We stated at full length the steps taken in America to establish various works:—which of them heeded our statements? We abstracted the proceedings of France, of Holland, the premiums offered to bring up the skill of the subjects of those states to equal merit with our countrymen; not one of these manufacturers took advantage from our

information; but blindly continued to work, work, work, as if all the consequences they wished for were to follow by enchantment. Almost are we constrained to withhold our pity from such inconsiderates. But, however *these* might suffer for their ignorance or inadvertence, we have the satisfaction of knowing, that many of our readers took the hints intended for them: they were cautious; and by their caution they have escaped the *severity* under which others have suffered; or they have directed their productive powers to more beneficial purposes.

We have been guided in our selection, by a wish to convey all the information in our power to obtain from these papers, in reference to the manner of carrying on our manufactures;—to their extent, and the number of hands they employ:—to the capital vested in them, and their augmented products in proportion to improvements lately made. The *increase* of hands in proportion to the augmented power of machinery, the proportion of the home trade to the foreign trade, even among the evidences brought forward on this occasion, the prejudices and prepossessions of foreigners, with the impossibility of persuading them into the use of every thing English, will strike our readers too forcibly of themselves, to need any enlargement from us. On the whole, we conclude, by wishing that the repeal of the Orders in Council may answer the purposes of those who have obtained it. Unhappily, the result does not rest with us. Foreign powers *will* have their view of the subject; and when *they* shall have expressed *their* acquiescence in what the politics of Britain have offered them,—then—but, not till then, in our judgement, will the triumph be complete of those who have laboured, unquestionably with the best intentions, to restrain a system of policy, under which, while some branches of our foreign commerce had suffered severely, other branches were making a progress, not to be undervalued or despised by any well informed or competent statesman.

* For additional information proper to be considered in connection with this evidence, compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 97, 1170; V. p. 417, 978; VI. p. 103, 445, 452, 1006; VII. p. 642, 952, 1380; VIII. p. 97; IX. p. 103, 311; X. p. 685, and various articles in the *OBSERVANDA EXTERNA*, &c. inserted at different periods.

BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. ATTWOOD, High Bailiff.

The population of Birmingham and the neighbouring manufacturing districts is near 400,000 souls, all employed in hardwares, and in similar descriptions of manufactures; I should conceive at least 50,000 souls [men, women, and children] are employed in the manufacture of iron, and in the production of coals and minerals for the manufactures of Birmingham, and within fifteen miles of Birmingham.—The principal manufactures of Birmingham are brass foundries, buttons, jewelry, gold and silver plated ware, and hardware of every description.—The brass-foundry trade is confined almost to the town of Birmingham; employs about 10,000.

The first branch of the iron trade, which is the smelting of pig iron, till within these two years was in a tolerable condition; all other branches of the iron trade are now in a dreadful condition, the master manufacturers are turning off their workmen, and they do not find any profit whatever in any branch of the trade; even the smelting, that till within these two years afforded some degree of profit, now affords no profit whatever.—About three or four years ago it declined.—Labourers that twelve months ago could obtain in the iron-works 20s. a week cannot now obtain more than 10s. or 12s.—Meanwhile the stock on hand of manufactured goods has increased.

The export trade of Birmingham has been principally confined to the United States of America. Certainly a considerable trade was formerly carried on with the continent of Europe, I might say a much greater trade than is now carried on with the United States of America; £800,000, or a *million*, of Birmingham manufactures are exported to America, in years of open intercourse.—A trifling export to Portugal, Spain, and Malta, South America, and a very small quantity to Heligoland. About £200,000 or £300,000 per annum.—The exports to South America three or four years ago were very considerable, but the goods still remain in South America, but no proceeds have been received. The value of these goods is almost entirely composed of labour.

There has been recently at Birmingham very considerable extra employment of the iron manufacturers, for the purpose of making cast-iron pipes.—Within the last twelve months to nearly £100,000.—The Staffordshire iron works are still interested considerably in the manufacture of iron pipes for the different water-works companies forming in all parts of England.

Till within these few years, a considerable export of steel took place to the United States of America. I have lately been informed

that the Americans have erected steel furnaces, and that they procure their iron from the same mines in Sweden from which we procure it, and that they are not likely to want any more steel from England.

There are great number of iron works in Staffordshire, and it is by no means uncommon for from three to five hundred men to be employed in those works.—Ten thousand families are employed in the nail trade; they exist in that trade, they can hardly be said to live, for I have noticed that they work from four in the morning till ten at night, and by their utmost exertions, upon the average, they can earn only from ten to twelve shillings a week, labouring men.—They have worked more hours of the day for the last seven years; I should think their trade has been gradually growing worse.—For seven or eight years, experiments have been making in the United States of America, for the manufacture of nails; but I never heard that they had succeeded in the manufacture of nails, or the conversion of steel, till within the last three or four years.—They have erected a kind of stamp machinery, not altogether a perfect machinery, but a machinery capable of being made perfect, and capable of superseding, as I have been informed, all mechanical labour; that is to say, that there shall be no more nails made with hammers.

I remember the price of iron £22 per ton, now it is about £11 or £12. All the manufacturers of Birmingham would be glad to sell their manufactures at less than prime cost, not even excepting the manufacture of small arms, which is about £400,000 a year.

What proportion of the manufactures of Birmingham do you suppose is consumed within Great Britain and Ireland?—I should consider about one half.

What is done in America with the steel that is manufactured there?—It is worked up into all manner of steel articles, into swords, for instance, and bayonets, and I believe edged tools of all descriptions, but principally arms, I think.

Birmingham manufactures exported to the West Indies are very small in amount (not £100,000); I believe there is no West India merchant in Birmingham, and I never yet knew Birmingham goods exported to any great amount by any individual, except Birmingham merchants.—Probably about £200,000, or one-fifth of the Birmingham exports to the United States of America, may be exported to South America, and different parts of the continent, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Malta, Heligoland, and the ports of the Baltic.—Nearly the whole goes from Liverpool.

A complete set of iron-works, a considerable set of iron works, cannot be erected for less than £50,000.—In the neighbourhood

of Birmingham I should consider that there are at least ten sets of iron-works that have cost at least £50,000, besides many others of less amount.—The weekly consumption of coal in a great forge, in two blast furnaces, is six or eight hundred tons per week; in a large iron work it must be probably 1200.

Mr. WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, of West Bromwich (six miles from Birmingham).

Birmingham is of very little consideration in the nail trade, there are but two or three principal manufactures there; Dudley is the chief place, West Bromwich and Stourbridge are the others, and there is one considerable manufactory in Birmingham, but they employ most of their houses at five or six miles distance.

When trade was in its flourishing state, we employed from twenty-five to thirty thousand people in the nail trade.

We deliver out bundles of iron, and they take it to their shops, and whatever they bring returned in a manufactured state, we pay by the piece, not by the hour.

A woman will get nearly as much as a man, and a child half wages; a man, his wife, and five or six children, we sometimes pay two or three pounds a week to, so that it is better for them than single hands; the single hands have deserted us very much: owing to the prices being reduced, a man cannot maintain himself; and most of the young men have gone for soldiers; it is not natural to suppose we can get so good work from old men, and from women and children; the desirable part of the manufacturers are deserting us.

If we were to import nails, the manufacture of this country, into America, to any amount, we should not be able fully to supply them; any person who knew the quantity of nails required in America would be surprised, unless he saw the immense number of houses built of wood in that country, and then he would rather be surprised where the nails were made that were necessary for the erection of so many wooden houses.

Labour is so much higher there than here, that they cannot injure us; when there is a free intercourse we must have the trade. A common labourer gets his dollar a day there.

One bag of nails will contain perhaps only 10,000 nails, and the same bag would contain perhaps 1,000,000; I can manufacture nails that will swim, out of wrought iron, and have manufactured such nails, and made presents to my friends in London; small tacks.

Formerly Germany used to supply America, the West Indies, and a great many other places, with the manufacture of nails. In our part of the country, where there are now thirty thousand employed there were not ten thousand, nor, I believe, five thousand

employed. As to raw materials in iron, neither the continent nor any country can go to market cheaper than we can.

When a number of iron works were established in our part of the country, my father, who is still living (upwards of eighty years of age), bought foreign bars at Burton upon Trent, before the Birmingham Canal was made, and brought them by land carriage to Birmingham; they were manufactured into wrought iron at water mills, before the steam works were erected; in consequence of those immense erections in Staffordshire of steam engines for the manufacture of iron, and the reduced price of the article of nails, we are not afraid of being undersold, or of a competition from any market whatever.

Nails are 25 per cent. cheaper than they were two or three years ago.

New mines and new works are opened within ten years in immense quantities.

Nails made by the pressing machine must be used for very soft kinds of work: for casing work, doors, and shutters, and so on, they must have wrought iron nails; they cannot use these pressed nails; therefore they cannot carry that to a greater extent than a certain degree; they cannot carry it to the full extent of their necessities in nails.

Mr. THOMAS PORTS, merchant.

Birmingham has very extensive manufactures of buttons and brass work of every description, and all kinds of iron goods suitable for buildings, and very generally in the plated way, plated sadlery particularly.

Four or five years ago a button-burnisher would get from 40s. to 50s. a week, a very capital hand in the plated line would get the same, but a man in an inferior situation would get perhaps from 25s. to 30s.—Now, they have not more than half work, and of course not more than half wages.

The trade kept steadily increasing: we could always anticipate what would suit the market, before the orders came; and that enabled us to keep the lower classes in the vicinity of the town always employed.

Do you happen to know whether the Birmingham goods suit the South American market?—From the specimen I have of them, I do not think they do; at Rio there is nothing can equal the ignorance of the people there; I made up about thirty packages that were exactly adapted to the United States, of what we call heavy goods, and that would suit any civilized country; they were composed of rat traps, fire irons, hand saws, joiners' tools, and nails.—But, these rat traps and hand saws were not known by the individuals; they did not know how to use them! I had been on that part of the Continent, and having seen the abundance of the vermin, I thought they would be a very important article, but when they got

there they did not know how to use them!!! —I had no doubt of their approving an article of so vast importance as a hand-saw, in cutting wood; and I sent thirty packages of nails, in order that they might judge of the article, and when they got there, they said there was nothing used there less than three inches long; and I lost a hundred per cent. by those articles. They preferred the rude, clumsy made articles: their horse nails and mule shoes were such articles as our people could scarcely imitate: we could not make things so bad.

Mr. THOMAS MESSENGER, brass founder.

In 1810 we lost very large orders indeed for want of men.

Competitors have increased within the last three years, in consequence of the men at that time in the trade not being able to provide for the market: now there are more to do the little work there is to do.

Has the suspension of the foreign trade in Birmingham had any and what effect in the manufactures for the home trade?—It has had the effect of lessening that trade in a very great degree, because in those parts of the country in which the country trade is, it arises from intercourse with the foreign trade; for instance, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the West Country; if there is no foreign trade, they are equally as badly off as ourselves.

Mr. BENJAMIN COOK, in the jewelry and gilt toy trade, of Birmingham; says,

The number of masters in that trade was about 140 to 150.—The number of men, women, and children employed under them, he supposes to be from 6,000 to 7,000.

The gilt toy trade is the worst trade of all to lay by, the change of fashion is so much in that trade, that if we keep our goods a year or two years, the fashion is completely gone by, and some of the articles, that were worth twenty shillings, would not be worth twenty pence; besides the quality of the articles, these slight gilt articles, to be sold for the day, tarnish and change, and perhaps are of very little value, they will not keep.

One single article, perhaps a watch key, may go twenty times through the hands of a person, and only be sold for a *penny* or *three-halfpence*; so that that trade gives more employment to a great number of people, than any other. No trade in Birmingham can be carried on with so small a capital. It is chiefly in the sum that is paid for manufacturing the article, that the value of the article consists.

Of the low priced common gilt jewelry, I should think the price is three parts out of four labour.

Mr. RHODES, of Sheffield, says,

A great part of the manufacture of Sheffield is carried on by persons with small ca-

pital, and they have found themselves so much distressed, that they are at the present time selling their goods very much below prime cost, and it is with great difficulty they find purchasers, even at this reduced rate; and it is a fact, which has come to my knowledge a little time past, that many of them are disposing of their articles even to the pawnbrokers, who have recently become general dealers, wholesale cutlers, and dealers in the manufactures of Sheffield, and they are in the present time serving the wholesale houses and the merchants in London at a rate considerably below what the regular dealers or the manufacturers can possibly do it, and are in fact to my knowledge paying a considerable salary to travellers, for the purpose of procuring orders for goods they get into their possession in this way.

In the way of pledge?—No, actually purchased at a low rate; I believe that is chiefly the case.

When the trade is regularly open, I have no doubt that one-third of the manufacturing population of the place are employed in the trade to the United States.—They have also an export trade to the Mediterranean, and likewise a little to South America; to Portugal and Spain, the Mediterranean and South America, and to Canada.

The forgers will earn from 21 or 22 to 23 shillings a week; some of them would earn more, but very few. The filers are enabled to procure from 14s. to 21s. or 22s. a week; common work comparatively earns but little, say 14s. when in full employ.

Mr. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, of the potteries in Staffordshire; says,

Till the latter end of the year 1807, I manufactured for the European market to considerably more than one-third of the whole of my dealings. Since 1807 I have sent no goods abroad, except very inconsiderably into the Mediterranean, to Messina.

The price in the home market is reduced from 20 to 25 per cent.

There is no other line which requires so great an extent of buildings, in proportion to the returns, as the pottery does.

I consider that my business has fallen off, not directly in consequence of the interruption of the intercourse with America, but indirectly from the greater competition which has taken place in the home market: other manufacturers having taken the same means I have of introducing their goods into the home market, employing travellers, which they had not done previously.

The rates of workmen's wages are very various; I should say from fifteen shillings a week to five-and-thirty shillings a week, and very often to forty, depending upon the skill and quickness with which a man worked.

The number of hands employed, when they were at work to the full extent, we considered there might be 13, 14, or 15,000 employed, and about one-third or one-fourth might be employed for America.

They have very fine porcelain clay in America; but the clay we use principally is the pipe-clay, the potters clay from Dorsetshire and Devonshire; whether they have that I do not know.

A great part of our most bulky materials comes from the river Thames, about Gravesend, the flint stones.

I should think the raw materials we import in good times would be forty thousand tons annually, which must be brought coastwise to Liverpool or Hull, but chiefly to Liverpool.

Mr. THOMAS LEACH, in the hosiery line, at Leicester, says,

The stocking trade employs, in a good trade, about £0 or 21,000 in the town and country of Leicester.

What may be the general proportion of the Leicester manufacture for the American market?—Full one-sixth of the whole.

What proportion is that computed to bear to the whole foreign trade?—Five-sixths, or perhaps seven-eighths.

When you say hosiery, do you mean merely stockings, or all articles made of stocking knitting?—I mean stockings, merely a few stocking pieces among them.

What proportion does the home trade bear to the foreign trade?—Full half; with us we export nearly half, but it was a growing trade; I look upon it we should have exported more than half if the trade had been kept open.

Mr. L. sent *worsted* stockings, as a venture to South America—a large assortment!!—There was no demand for them; some of them were sent to the Cape of Good Hope, to get sold there;—sent them any where to get quit of them.

When you suppose that the supply to the American market was one-sixth of the whole, what do you estimate the whole at?—According to a rough calculation, I reckon the whole (but it is at no certainty, I have only my own ideas) about £1,500,000, and the sixth £250,000; it is a large proportion, for it clears the market so materially when the ports are open.

Mr. THOMAS SHORT, manufacturer of hosiery, at Hinckley in Leicestershire, says,

The value of the whole of the hosiery goods manufactured there for the United States may be nearly £30,000 annually.

The hands employed are nearly three thousand.—Each stocking frame employs two persons; spinners and all together.

Mr. JOHN PARKES, of Warwick, spinner of *worsted* for the hosiery trade, says,

We have eighty women employed in one particular branch of our manufacture, they are chiefly married women and widows, with children; we have in good times of trade given to those women work that would be equal to about six, seven, and perhaps eight shillings a week, now, with the present demand, we should not be enabled to give them work to more than two shillings a week.

Our business is merely to make the yarn; we send it to a warehouse in Leicester, and from thence it is sold to different places.

We spin a variety of sorts of yarn, which are made into stockings.—Our workmen have increased with our machinery; as we have made our machinery more extensive, we have increased our number of work-people; we cannot employ more than the machinery requires.

Mr. WILLIAM MIDGLEY, near Rochdale in Lancashire, flannel manufacturer, says,

Rochdale is a district of country; a large parish containing perhaps 36,000 inhabitants;—there is a town.

The woollen manufacture is carried on a good deal in separate houses; in the country as well as the town: it employs women and children; the largest manufacturer may make in one week more than 600 pieces. The smallest number made in a week may be twenty, some ten, and some not more than four pieces a week. Has on hand more than 7,000 pieces, in value £20,000.

The great fall in wool, and the reduced price of wages, makes the stock not so valuable as it was by a good deal.

There is a great deal of common land round our country: if that could be taken in, it might find a deal of employment for the hands we dismiss; there is as much commoning that is not taken in as what is taken in.

It is thought two-fifths of the whole manufacture goes to America. The remaining three-fifths are for the home market. For America we dye various colours, reds and blues, and such colours as they will not take in England.

We have reduced the wages of workmen two shillings and three shillings a-piece, that is, six shillings a couple; we pay them by the couple; they are not so much reduced in price as some other sort of manufactures, for they were never so high. We have fallen off four shillings in thirty-six shillings.

A family of a cottager and his wife and four children perhaps will make two pieces in a week: each piece about ten shillings. A man and his wife, and one able child might make two pieces in a week.

There is a great deal more work done within these few years than there was 30 years ago, but many mills are short of work.

Mr. JAMES KAY, cotton and woollen manufacturer, Bass-lane, near Bury.

What is the common sort of bread which

the poor manufacturers eat in your neighbourhood?—Oatmeal generally, made into a sort of bread called oat-cake.

Has oatmeal advanced lately?—Very much. It was selling at Rochdale market at from 72 to 80 shillings per load—240lb.—The price used to be about 40s.

What food besides oat bread?—Potatoes.

A child of ten years of age will weave of course, more or less, not so much as the father.—A female from 15 to 20 may earn as much as a man upon the general quality of goods we manufacture, or nearly so.—If a child is growing up it will wind for the parent. If the children are grown up, the wife weaves, and the children wind. At eight or ten years of age they will begin to wind; they earn from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per week; and from ten to twelve years of age they will begin to weave, and will earn, probably, as much as one-half of the master-weaver, that is to say, from 4s. to 5s.; and from fourteen to fifteen they will keep increasing, and at fifteen they will earn, perhaps, with the inspection of the father, as much as the father himself.

Some children begin at seven, and others not till eight or nine years of age; some of the wives will weave, while others do not; some are more industrious than others, no doubt.—Children employed in spinning, may get five or six shillings a week, as early as ten years of age.—In many cases it depends upon the ingenuity of the children.—The females earn from sixteen to twenty shillings, as spinners. Warp-ers will get from fourteen to eighteen shillings.—In the fancy trade the people earn more.

Mr. JOHN WOOD, of Bolton-in-the-Moors, says,

There are about 10,000 in the neighbourhood of Bolton, who are employed in the cotton trade. The whole population of Bolton is about 23,000. Ten years ago it was about 17 or 18,000.

The wages which an efficient good weaver can get is from ten to twelve shillings a week, an active man, working six days in the week. He used to get in good times, thirty shillings. Labourers in agriculture earn about three shillings a day.

The price of twist is this year lower than in 1811. I spin principally twist of 40 hanks in the pound. No. 40 is exported to the Continent. Nos. 20 and 30, that is, 20 and 30 hanks in the pound, have generally been exported to Russia, though a proportion of finer yarns have also gone thither. A great proportion of the yarn sent to Russia is from 20 to 30, and from 50 to 60, and a small quantity above 60, because the coarser yarn is used for the warp, and the finer for the weft or woof.

Forties twist at the present time cannot be disposed off in Blackburn at a price higher than 2s. 3½d. or 2s. 4d. the first quality: seconds, about 2s. 2d.—They rise a halfpenny a hank above.

You have stated that you think there would be no danger of spinning machinery being erected in France, if the French trade were open; state the grounds of that opinion;—Because I conceive, and it was the general opinion, that we should be able to retain the spinning trade here, because we are better provided with fuel than many parts of the Continent are, and the industry of the English we conceive much greater than that of many of the Continental Nations, who would not endure to be confined so long in factories as our hands are.

In the next place they are not at present provided with the implements of spinning, in that they are considerably behind us; our improvements in machinery would always give us the precedence.

Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, of Rawden, seven miles from Leeds, in the Yorkshire broad cloth manufactory, says,

They employed six hundred and fifty hands in 1810. They manufactured upwards of 6,000 pieces in that year.—Employed in 1808 not so many hands; increased pretty regularly for a number of years.

Value of stock on hand, upwards of £90,000—£92,000 I think. It used to be £12,000; at the highest, £30,000.

What used a good man to earn before, in good times?—From 16s. to 30s. depending upon the kind of work they were doing.

From our being in the American trade only, it affects us more than others.

The surveyor of the highways in our township has employed some of the dismissed hands in breaking stones for the roads.

Manufactures different qualities, from seconds, down to five shillings a yard.

Stock on hand is all registered at Pomfret, but yet it is on my hand.—The quantity at Pomfret is the quantity *manufactured*, (not *sold*). The cloth searchers measure the pieces at the falling mills, and return the number to the sessions every year.

The returns from the cloth searchers are perhaps not very accurate criterions of the quantity of cloth that is actually *finished*?—They are accurate so far as they relate to the sorts that come under the stamping act, but there are certain descriptions of goods that do not:—many of different qualities.

Mr. GEORGE RAWSON, of the house of Thackeray, Rawson, and Thackeray, stuff merchants, at Leeds:

How has the home trade been, during the last two years or eighteen months?—The last four months in 1811, the home trade was

very good, in consequence of fine stuffs becoming fashionable; but since January the home trade has been very bad; we are now laying up goods: we hope it will be good again next winter, but it depends entirely upon the fashion of the ladies.

Does part of your stock in hand, of which you complain, consist of goods for the home trade?—No; no part of the stock of which I complain will do for the home trade: the colours that are used for America are principally bottle green, grass green, and scarlet; colours that can be appropriated only in very small quantities for the home trade.

The lower stuffs are much used by the lower orders in this country, and considerably in America: the American trade is one-fourth of the whole manufacture.

Conceives one-half of the stuff trade is for the home consumption.

Mr. BENTLEY, muslin manufacturer, of Stockport, in Cheshire.

What used you to pay to weavers for cambric, a piece?—According to the different threads we had different prices, but for the middle article we used to pay, in the year 1802, 25s. for twenty-four yards, now 10s.

Is that paper in your hand a paper of prices?—It is.

[The paper was delivered in, and read,]

In 1802	25s.	In 1808	12s.
1803	19s.	1809	13s.
1804	15s.	1810	12s.
1805	18s.	1811	10s.
1806	15s.	1812	10s.
1807	13s.		

How many pieces may a man make in a week?—One cut in a week is a pretty good week's work, 24 yards; that is for 10s.

Mr. JOSEPH WEIGHT, of Manchester, manufacturer and buyer of cotton goods generally, cambric muslins, dimities, &c. says,

The country trade has been much better than could be expected, and we have had a tolerably good country trade, owing to good connections; but its extent and profits have not been so good as when the American market has been open, owing to a quantity of goods being thrown into it, which were made for the American trade.

I do not apprehend that the quantity of goods consumed has been diminished; and perhaps the reduction of prices has induced persons to buy; but the consequence of that is, the workmen have not had a sufficiency of wages to support them; the cotton manufactory in most of its branches, therefore, has sustained a considerable injury in that view.

The manufacturers are willing to offer us goods much lower than we can make the goods, in many cases.

I take my calculations on what we call a 72 six quarters cambric muslin; in 1806 and

1807 we were giving for that article, for the weaving, from 12s. to 12s. 6d. perhaps it might average 12s. 6d., and now the same article is reduced as low as 8s. I believe in stating this, I state it quite against the weavers, rather lower than some others have paid.

In January 1807 we were giving 12s. for what we are now giving 8s. for; in September 1806 we were giving 14s. for the same.

There is at the present moment a considerable trade to Lisbon in cotton goods.

Mr. THOMAS CARDWELL, in the small-ware line, in Manchester: articles such as fringes, tapes, bobbins, &c.

Do not you know that all kind of labour in America is much higher paid for than in England?—I believe it is.

Do you think, then, that weavers at other kinds of labour would not make more money of their time in America than they do at the manufacture at home?—I believe they would.

If the manufacturers in America were to pay those higher wages, would not our manufacturers very soon outwork them?—They would; by the improvements in machinery, which grow rapidly in this country.

How many hands did you employ in 1809?—Not more than from 6 to 700.

How many in 1808?—About the same.

In 1807?—At least eight hundred.

In 1810 you employed 1000: two hundred more than you had employed before?—Yes.

I apprehend the umbrellas and braces sent from Manchester to America, are from sixty to seventy thousand pounds a year.

Mr. KIRKMAN FINLAY, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow.

The price of Pharnamboquo cotton wool, in France, by the price-current from Paris, dated May 4, is 17 francs for two pounds, about 8s. 6d. a pound; a duty payable on that, to bring it to a comparison with the price of cotton wool in this country, must be deducted; it amounts to 800 francs for 200 pounds, and is therefore about 4s.; the price, therefore, of Pharnamboquo cotton wool, exclusive of duty, is 4s. 6d.; the price of the same article in this country, exclusive of duty, is at present about *nineteen pence*. The price of cotton from New Orleans in Paris is from 10 to 12 francs for two pounds, taken upon a medium at 11 francs, which is equal to 5s. 6d. for one pound; the duty upon that description of cotton is 3s. per pound; therefore the price in France, exclusive of duty, is 2s. 6d. New Orleans cotton in this country, exclusive of duty, is worth at present from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d.—The franc is worth a shilling just now.

Martinique and Guadeloupe coffee is stated at nine francs for two pounds, that is, 4s. 6d. a pound—worth here from 50 to 62 or 64 shillings per cwt., exclusive of duty.

In an American price current from New York, about March 20, the insurance of the voyage to Bourdeaux was stated at £32 or £35 to £50 per cent. The freight must be high, in proportion.

I have reason to know that the price of produce on the one side of a certain line drawn by the French custom-house officers, was very different from the price obtained for those articles that had passed those officers.

The hands altogether in the cotton manufactures in Glasgow and the neighbourhood, I should conceive more than 30,000.

The trade was at the worst, probably, about the months of May and June 1811, and probably July; but from that period it has gradually, but very slowly, continued to improve. I understand since I left Glasgow, about six weeks ago, the demand has been dull, but has not been still; that there is no person who cannot get employment, and the prices of weaving have within the last six months improved considerably; and upon the whole, although the condition of the people was very bad, and their wages very low, still there has been an improvement, and a very sensible improvement.

I believe *simulated papers* have never been used but in countries where it was *perfectly well known they were simulated papers*, and to enable the officers of that country to pass over a matter which they themselves knew was against the *public orders* of that government, though not contrary to the *private wishes* of that government; and that those simulated papers which had the appearance of deceit, *never in fact have deceived any one*.

MR. CAMPBELL PATRICK WHITE.

Have you been in America lately?—Yes. Do you know of any great cotton concerns in America?—The largest is within nine miles of Baltimore.—A joint-stock company.

What may be the capital of that company?—Fifty thousand dollars, £12,250 sterling.

How many hands do they employ at present?—One hundred and fifty, when I left.

When was this established?—In 1808.

When you left America (July 16, 1811) was this establishment going on?—It was going on, but not in full work.

Cotton twist is exported from America to Petersburg and Archangel, since 1808.

There were two or three cotton mills established in Rhode Island, previous to 1806; but the number that have been recently erected, have been subsequently to 1808.

MR. THOMAS KINDER.

You have been in America, have you not?—From 1804 to the end of 1809.

Can you speak to the progress of manufactures in America since 1807?—The progress has been very great since 1807.

How many cotton mills were there in America at the end of 1806?—At the end of

1807 there were *fifteen*.—At the end of 1809 there were *eighty-seven*.

Have any other manufactories been established in America, or increased?—Almost every manufactory then established has been increased, and almost every manufactory then exported from England has been established. White and red lead have been manufactured since that; the manufacture of glass has been considerably extended; glass was manufactured before.

Were you ever at Pittsburgh?—In 1807.

Is there a manufactory of glass established there?—There is a manufactory of flint glass established there, and also one of plate glass.

How many pots are there?—The flint glass manufactory has a ten-pot furnace; the manufactory has been rebuilt, and made a ten-pot furnace since the year 1807. The manufactory was undertaken by merchants who at that time were in the habit of selling British manufactures in New York to a great extent, but being put out of employment, they sought some other occupation, and established this manufactory at Pittsburgh, and it is now very successfully carried on, and they have it in contemplation to build another furnace, and to double the capital of that manufactory.

Is there abundance of coal at Pittsburgh? It was delivered at the factory at four cents a bushel, that is a little more than twopence, or 6s. 6d. a chaldron, delivered.

Is it good coal?—Very good coal.

Is it found near the surface of the ground?—I believe about 400 feet, horizontal strata. It extends for many miles up the Ohio, and the Allegheny, and the Monongahela.

There is coal found and worked on the Lehigh; coal is known to exist on the head water of the Susquehanna; it is also found in great abundance and worked very extensively at Richmond, in Virginia; there is coal also at Woodstock, about ten miles from the North River, but that has not been worked.

There is a very large foundry near Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, and there are three now at Pittsburgh; two established since 1809.

There are a considerable number of steam-boats in America; one has been built, of 400 tons, at Pittsburgh, since 1809, to navigate the Mississippi, and others are intended to be so, to form a connection from Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

Has any considerable attention been paid lately to the cultivation of wool?—Very considerable, to Merino wool.

Have they imported Merino sheep from the Peninsula?—In very great numbers.

At Pittsburgh, in 1809, the price of land for a house lot, say half an acre, was 1,000 dollars; since that time it has been sold for 2,000, in the year 1810: in less than two years: which I attribute to the improvement of that town, in particular from its being

considered a favourable situation for manufactures; for during that period land has fallen in other parts, in consequence of commercial difficulties, particularly in commercial towns.

In the immediate neighbourhood of New York I possessed a tract of land, at three miles distance from the town, which the corporation of New York had occasion to take of me, and by the jury it was valued to them at three thousand dollars an acre. Since that time, that land will not produce one thousand dollars an acre.

Mr. JOHN FRY says,

The present American trade with France will soon cease, for every cargo sent to France loses money, and therefore it is a trade that will drop of itself; it is not likely that the Americans will carry on a trade by which they lose money.

Have you not heard that there are considerable quantities of French manufactures going constantly to America at present?—You may take a ride to Plymouth, and you will see what things they are, beads and ladies' ridiculous, and bits of fans, and stockings, and such sorts of things; there are plenty of them at Plymouth, which you may buy for almost nothing, if you call them manufactures; they are fit only for French dancing masters.

You consider that the trade from America to France lately has been a losing trade?—I am sure of it.

Do you think, if it were openly permitted, it would be carried on to any extent?—No, it is impossible; the two countries do not suit one another, they are not destined to trade together, excepting in a small way: it is like a drop in the ocean, when you come to compare it with this country.

Last year shipments of flour were made from New Orleans at 5½ or 6 dollars a barrel; the flour which comes from New Orleans is not so good as that from the middle states; there is some kind of weed very much resembling garlic, which gives the flour a kind of a twang, there is a degree of taste of garlic; but we had flour shipped which cost five and a half and six dollars in New Orleans; sold for fourteen and a half dollars in Cadiz.

Have you never heard of any more important articles going?—There never was such a thing known as a cargo of dry goods from France to America, since it was a country.

Mr. WILLIAM OAKELL, of the salt-works of Cheshire.

Can you form any estimate of the quantity of salt, previous to the falling off of that market, which used to be shipped at Liverpool for the United States?—No, I cannot ascertain it, but I suppose from 40 to 50,000 tons, in 1810.

Can you tell how many tons of coal the salt works consume in a year?—Upwards of 150,000 tons.

Mr. JOHN GLADSTONE, ship-owner and merchant of Liverpool.

What effect do you suppose would be produced to the manufacturers of France, by the repeal of the Orders in Council?—The manufacturers of France would receive supplies of raw materials at a very moderate expense, which would certainly be of much importance to her manufactures. Previous to the existence of the Orders in Council, France imported cottons largely from America as well as from Portugal; in the year 1806 France imported a quantity of cotton from the United States equal to about 40,000 bales of States cotton, and a further quantity of foreign cotton from the United States, of from 8 to 10,000 bales (I speak from correspondence); and from Portugal in that year about 60,000 bales, but their bales are less upon an average, perhaps that 60,000 would be equal to the 40,000 bales of States cotton. I am not aware what the supply to France is now, but I presume it must be very small.

Would it give great facility to France obtaining other articles of raw materials for her manufacture?—The same facility certainly, and great advantage; she would receive in the same manner dye woods; indigo from South America, and through the United States, from the East-Indies, those raw materials that are the produce of other countries.

We consider that perhaps three-fifths of all the American trade, I mean that of the United States with the United Kingdom, is with Liverpool: from half to three-fifths.

Mr. JOSEPH POOLE, broker, of Liverpool.

Do you know any thing of the trade from Liverpool to the Brazils?—Yes, the trade is becoming more considerable; a number of ships have been fitted out, and very considerable shipments of manufactures have been made to that country.

Are they making now?—Yes, at this time.

By established and regular houses?—There are several established houses that formerly had branches at Lisbon; two, I know, that have come over; and there are several others, several Portuguese houses: the individuals are Portuguese: men that understand the trade, and are carrying it on to an extensive scale. There were some years ago, on the first opening of the trade, a great number of adventurers of various descriptions, manufacturers and others, desirous of getting rid of their goods, and they embarked in the trade at haphazard; those adventures I understand were generally very ruinous, the goods were not suited to the market, and they could not be sold at any price. The regular merchant has been carrying on a very good trade, and it is increasing; the speculators, who were not acquainted with the market, have been carrying on a losing trade.

Mr. ROBERT M'KERRELL, a Merchant resident in London.

Can you inform the Committee what the state of the trade was in the years 1808, 1809, 1810, and 1811?—In 1807 we felt the whole effect of the Berlin Decree, we were entirely excluded from the Continent; I speak with regard to my own transactions, and those of a vast number of my friends. We had in 1807, and previous to that, trades to the South of Europe, particularly in Portugal, which were uninterrupted, but which were likewise put an end to by the French invasion in November of that year. In 1808 the trade revived considerably; a great quantity of our goods, and of English merchandize, was introduced into the Continent through Heligoland; considerable exports were made to the Baltic, the trade in the Mediterranean increased very considerably; a very great trade was opened to this country in consequence of the Royal Family of Portugal removing to the Brazils, which likewise made an opening to Spanish South America. In 1809 the trade through Heligoland was most extensive; Buonaparte had his hands full with the Emperor of Germany and with the Spaniards, and had no time to attend to the coast; the trade during that year I may say was uninterrupted. The trade to the Mediterranean increased very much; the quantity of goods taken out that year greatly exceeded any previous year, for reasons that at that time we could not account for. The trade to the Brazils was equally extensive with the year before, vast exportations took place to South America, and in general, trade in the line in which I am engaged was reckoned a fair trade; the markets were never heavy.

The trade to those parts of Europe North of France, to which the French influence extended, and to France, was hermetically sealed against us.

Trade to Brazil continued till near the end of 1810 very flourishing; the exportation to South America rather fell off in 1810.—We had, previous to the Berlin Decree, been in the custom of exporting considerable quantities of our manufactures to the Mediterranean; after those decrees took place, or more properly after the Orders in Council began to operate, the consumption of those articles increased most wonderfully, and we discovered that we had not only our own trade for the quantum they took previous to that time, but that we were supplying the whole of the coast of Africa, Turkey, and a part of the Levant, with articles as substitutes for the French manufactures. The operation of the Orders in Council had the same effect upon the trade at Cadiz, when peace took place between the Spanish government and ours; it had the same effect on Portugal, but rather

later, that country being over-run by the enemy. In the year 1811, the consumption of cotton goods imported into Portugal from this country, was most extraordinary; the manufacturers of this country imitated all the German linens and French linens. The Mediterranean, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and even Spanish South America, have had the experience of cotton goods manufactured upon that principle.—They seem now to give a preference to them and probably they are better adapted to warm climates, and we can furnish them at half the price the foreigners can do linens; but that part of the trade we would have had scarcely a thought of pushing to that extent, but for the operations of the Orders in Council. That substitute for those German linens forms now a great part of our exports.

The state of the trade during the last eighteen months has been depressed; for the last twelve months it has been recovering, but for the six months previous it was very much depressed indeed.

I attribute the trade to Spanish South America not having been profitable, to certain political reasons, which defeated a great number of the expeditions; a great many of the most valuable of those cargoes came upon the coast of Chili when accounts had been received there that we were at peace with Old Spain, consequently they could not act upon the principle on which the expedition had been formed; they could not resist the Spaniards, because it would have been piracy; all insurances were at an end, and they were glad to make their way to any other ports where they could find an asylum [because they could not find admission].

After they found admission, with licences, from the court of Spain and this country, the sales were most advantageous; but the returns have not turned out profitable from the want of judgment, in my opinion, of the supercargoes and people who had the care of the expeditions there. They brought back articles of the first consideration sufficient to supply all Europe for many years.

In 1810, the cotton trade of Buenos Ayres, and in the river of Plate, and in most parts of Brazil, was very much affected by the vast quantity of goods thrown in by the Americans: German linens and French linens to a most extraordinary amount, which, being obliged to dispose of, *sold with immense loss*; likewise vast quantities of India goods they imported into Brazil and into the River of Plate, which had the effect of hurting our market.

Was not the injudicious assortment of cargoes one cause of the trade being unprofitable in the beginning?—No doubt of it; there were consignments made of *coffee-furniture* to a large amount; to Rio Janeiro, *mathe-*

mathematical instruments to an extent that would have furnished the most enlightened nation in Europe for years; *sedan chairs*, &c.

Do you happen to know whether they bury in coffins in Brazil?—I understand they do not.

Do you think that persons who could not discover the use of a rat-trap, would have much use for mathematical instruments?—The bad speculations that were made from this country will ultimately be attended with a good effect; those goods, to an immense amount, which were never calculated for the country, being sold for nothing, it has had the effect rather of altering the customs of the people, and introducing the wear of them.

The system of France has been acted upon long; it began in the year 1794, and was put in force in the year 1796, at the requisition of the Dutch Directory. Bonaparte was not the author of it, but he found it an engine in his hands, which his predecessors had not known the value of, and he has employed it since it seems an inherent part of his system.

Do you know whether there is any considerable trade carried on to Peru and Chili, or has been within the last four years?—There has.

Nothing so considerable as on this side Cape Horn, is it?—As many English manufactures have gone there, but through a different channel.—From the West Indies to the main land, and by Panama down the coast.

Spanish America had been supplied with German linens exclusively, from time immemorial.

Since the restrictions imposed upon the trade of the country, they are now supplied with linens from Great Britain?—*With cotton in imitation of linens.*

You conceive there is a scarcity of Silesian linens?—I know that the manufactures are very much depressed, and that the quantity manufactured is not one-fifth of what it was.

Can you state what quantity of either coffins or sedan chairs were ever sent out?—I cannot state the quantity, but it amounted, as I was told, to what would have been an ample supply for Bath or Bristol, that is the coffin furniture; and as to the mathematical instruments and optical glasses, I have heard Dolland and other people in London state that they were deceived, that they had been in the habit of sending a few good things to Lisbon, and they supposed they were all philosophers in that part of the world.

Mr. HIERONIMUS BURMESTER, a merchant resident in London.

In the year 1810 there were 156 or 160 British ships employed between London and Liverpool and the Brazils: only 17 Portuguese.—The remittances for the returns are generally in produce, and the trade becomes either good or bad according to the price that the

produce fetches in the market to which it is brought.

Mr. PETER BERTHON, a merchant resident in London.

Subsequent to November 1807 the Brazil business began; there was no Brazil business prior to that.

How were the Brazils supplied before the emigration of the Royal Family to that country?—Through Lisbon and Oporto.

They imported our manufactures from this country, and exported them from Lisbon to that country?—Some of our manufactures; cotton goods were prohibited in that country previous to the recent treaty with Portugal.

What kind of cotton goods did they send?—They printed considerable quantities of Indian goods themselves; I believe they manufactured a few, but a mere trifle.

Mr. THOMAS WILSON, a Merchant resident in London.

We have a larger trade at the present time to the ports of Italy and to Malta, which has made some compensation for the loss of the trade to the North. It is materially improved. Those shipments we made to the Baltic, are going now to Malta.

Can you state to the Committee what a pound of coffee sells for at present at Paris?—Yes, I can; the last price current we have is not from Paris, but from Bourdeaux, the 2d of May last; the price then was 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. a pound, sterling money.

What would be the price of that coffee here?—Under 6d. a pound.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, at present in London, engaged in the Canada trade.

Valuation of Exports and Imports from Quebec in 1811, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Exports in Grain, Flour,			
Timber, Lumber, Ashes,	493,906	5	6
— in Furs	89,738	5	2
— in Seals, Swans,			
and Castorum	2,133	10	0
— in Articles imported			
and re-exported	12,500	0	0
— in 12,688 Tons,			
new Ships, at 15	190,320	0	0
Disbursements for Provi-			
sions, Ships Stores, and			
repairs of 325 vessels	186,200	0	0
	974,798	0	8

Imports at Quebec in 1811, viz.

Articles paying duty...£412,250 7 10

Goods not dutiable,

supposed..... 550,000 0 0

£962,250 7 10

All British shipping; no others can go to that Country.

In 1806, there was 1,400 tons of shipping

built in Canada; in 1807, 2,300; in 1808,

3,700; in 1810, 5,837; in 1811, 7,800.

Are those Provinces capable of supplying the British West India Islands to any extent?—To any extent, provided sufficient prices encourage the cutting and exporting.

I understand the staves of Canada have the preference of those from the United States; they have completely excluded any other; the house in which I have been a partner, have, within these last three or four years, supplied six or seven hundred thousand staves of such dimensions and quality as the Government have ordered.

Since the demand from Great Britain has increased considerably for the articles of the produce of the two Canadas, has the population of those provinces increased much?—Very much, particularly of Upper Canada.

Are any quantities of East-India goods smuggled into the provinces of Canada from the American States?—It may be so now; but until the late Act of Parliament prohibiting that trade, which certainly shews that it must have been considered in this country as smuggling, it was not considered in that light; it was supposed that under the Treaty of 1794, those goods might be sent from the United States to Canada legally; they supplied to that degree, that there were hardly any teas sent from this country, except perhaps in the year 1806 or 1807, when during the embargo, there was a very considerable quantity of teas and East-India cottons sent direct from home to Quebec; but it ceased again an intercourse commencing.

Until 1806 or 1807 the number of shipping to Canada, which were in size small in proportion to what they are now, never on an average of five or six years amounted to 150 sail; but the ships in size have increased very much, and they have exceeded 600 in number, exclusive of those built in the country. And in addition to the exports from that country, there should be taken into the account the very large quantity of provisions consumed by the extra number of shipping that go to that country full of men, not only what they consume there, but provisions being cheap, the large quantity they take away, particularly of flour and biscuit, which are not included in any exports.

Is there any probability of an extension of the fur trade?—I do not suppose it can be extended; it may be extended in respect of the territory, but in quantity it is almost impossible, for the country is very much exhausted, and those who follow it have got as far as the *Pacific Ocean*; no exertion they can make can continue the quantity.

If lumber was taken from Canada to the West-Indies, how would those persons cultivate their land?—In the long winters in that country men might prepare this timber, when their time is completely lost in many

parts of Canada, the winter is so long they have hardly any thing to do.

How would hands be found to procure that lumber?—There would be plenty come (if there were no others) from the United States; but there are enough there.

Is it possible either for the British Government, or the American Government, totally to prevent any contraband intercourse taking place between the United States and the British Provinces?—No, it is impossible; it cannot be possible to prevent some coming there; there is a frontier of seven or eight hundred miles of water between Canada and the United States.

During the winter months it is still more extended if possible; even in the summer it is full of difficulty.

In 1806 freight was from £4. 15s. to five guineas; in 1807 it was from £5. to £5. 15s.; in 1808, from £7. to £7. 10s.; in 1809, from £8. to £8. 10s.; in 1810, from £7. to £9. (it varied that year more than any other); in 1811, from £8. to £9. per ton.

Do you know what is the nature of the Orders in Council?—Only generally speaking. They never bore any further on my trade than giving an encouragement to the trade of Canada. I thought, that in consequence of their influence in the Baltic, particularly in regard to timber, we had that encouragement as to timber; and that in respect to the exportation of goods, the state of things was beneficial to Canada, and I thought that *it was a great pity that those regulations and laws had not taken place long before.*

MR. BENJAMIN LINTHORN, resident in London in the Canada trade.

The importations of white oak staves from Canada has increased to a very considerable extent, indeed perhaps I may say, in point of value, to treble the amount of what they were four years ago. The quality of them has been progressively improving.

From the better conversion of them in the woods; more attention was paid to the conversion in consequence of a constant demand from this country, the Government of this country having likewise had a contract with various merchants for a supply for the use of the Navy and other purposes.

I consider the Canada trade (I speak of the lumber trade) to have increased, not by the non-intercourse with America, so much as by the general restrictions laid on the Powers of the North of Europe; creating a material demand to the out-ports more particularly than London; at Liverpool, as well as Glasgow, considerable imports from the United States have almost ceased, or quite ceased; and at this present moment they are supplied from Canada or the other British provinces; but the manufacture of the articles in Canada has been so much improved

that it has brought it to such a state that it never can be done away with, even if the Baltic was to be opened, or the intercourse with the American States to-morrow.

In the year 1808, the number of shipping that cleared from the ports of Quebec and Montreal was 334 ships, measuring about 70,000 tons; in 1809, 434 ships, measuring 87,000 tons; in 1810, 661 ships, measuring about 140,000 tons; in 1811, 532 ships, measuring about 116,000 tons.

You have stated that a trade has been carried on by means of making a depôt at Bermuda; in what manner would that facilitate the communication between Quebec and the Islands?—What has been reported to me by my partner is, that a house at Bermuda, but connected with one at Canada, had there formed an establishment during the winter time; had supplied itself with salt provisions, flour, and such articles requisite for the West Indies, had shipped them from Canada in one or two large vessels during the year, sent them to Bermuda, filling up the ship with staves and other articles of supply requisite for the market, and from Bermuda small cargoes were assorted in schooners, and in a small description of vessels which went down much in the same way as the vessels from the ports of the United States with this assorted cargo of supplies, and returned, taking in a cargo from various ports of the West Indies; a transhipment was made at Bermuda for Canada in this same vessel back, and by her sailing very early in spring, and returning late in the fall, she avoided all the effects of the closing of the navigation, so that the supply from the Bermudas to the West Indies was regular from this establishment.

Flour, and other descriptions of provisions, will not be good if exposed to the climate of the West Indies for a considerable time; whereas in the Bermudas it may remain for any length of time, and will retain its goodness.

Mr. THOMAS KING, concerned in the shipping interest.

There are a very few ships out of employment; in fact, the demand just now for freight is in a great degree reviving to South America. The British shipping just now are very nearly all employed; they are not so valuable as they were; but there are very few British ships fit for general purposes that are not now employed. The demand is increasing in the present year; I am firmly of opinion it is increasing.

Mr. CHARLES LYNE, merchant, resident in London.

You think the habits of the people of the Brazils are more inclined to Continental manufactures?—I think they are; we stand no chance with them in linens, either coarse or fine. We never have been able to compete

with them, neither in our linens from Ireland, nor those from Bristol, or elsewhere; they have always beat us, and we find from late experience that these goods coming from Germany, subject to all those additional duties, freights, and so on, we can buy them here, send them to Portugal and the Brazils, and still meet with better sales than the articles sent from this country.

There seems no symptom of any great change in their habit in that respect at present?—We are approximating to what they have been in the habit of using more and more, and I think by the consumption of the natives of our linens for a time they will perhaps change their opinion as they have done in respect of iron. Formerly they would never use any but Swedish iron; we find now that they begin to prefer English to Swedish iron, and I rather hope the same will be the case with linens; I think if the present system is persevered in for a time, they will get so much into the habit of our manufactures that they will lose sight almost of the manufactures from the Continent.

Mr. ROBERT HUMPHREY MARTEN, a ship and merchandize broker of London.

Are you a member of the Levant Company?—Yes.

What increase has taken place in the number of members of that Company since 1806?

There has been a great increase.

Have not the expenses of the Company been lately more than doubled by additional allowances to their servants abroad?—Yes.

Have not those additional expenses been defrayed, without any advance upon the duties paid to the Company on the trade; and is not the balance in the hands of the treasurer, larger than usual?—It is so.

Is not this a fair proof of the great increase of the trade?—I think it a fair proof.

Has not the trade to the Morea increased very much of late, as well as that to Malta?

—Not so much to the Morea as beyond it.

To Salonica?—Yes; very largely.

Has not the trade to Turkey also increased very largely?—It has been greater than for a long while before.—Principally colonial produce.

From J. Marryatt, Esq. (examined afterwards) referring to the Mediterranean.

“The demand for West India coffee, English manufactures, and India piece goods, is great. Since they have been furnished from England they have made their way into the interior of Turkey, and other countries that never knew them before, and superseded entirely the consumption of Mocha coffee, as well as the German and domestic manufactures; so that whilst the prices of these articles remain in England at the low rates they have been furnished at for the last six

months, the consumption of them in this market must be great and certain, as the ordinary sales are immense, and the occasional openings alluded to on the Continent render the annual result on the whole very advantageous."

Mr. WILLIAM HIGGINS, merchant, resident in London.

Has the trade to Malta increased very much within five or six years?—Very greatly so.

Since when has the increase principally taken place?—We always supposed at Malta it increased immediately after the promulgation of the Orders in Council; it certainly did increase immediately after their promulgation.—Partly in British manufactures and in colonial produce likewise.

The American commerce has certainly decreased.

From Great Britain or some of its dependencies?—Yes.

Has the number of commercial establishments in Malta increased since 1806?—Very prodigiously.

In 1806 there might have been 10 or 12 establishments; they certainly did not exceed 20. I understand now they exceed 60.

Has not the commerce of that place increased so much, that Commissioners have been sent from England to form regulations?—I understand they have been sent to revise the laws which the English complained of as being badly administered.

At the request of the merchants of Malta?—Yes.

Are not goods to a large amount sold by public vendue in Malta?—To a very large amount.

Above a million a year?—Including prize goods, perhaps they may reach a million.

What branch of trade do you apprehend would be superseded if we did not adhere to the Orders in Council?—The supply of manufactured silks.——Especially—to the Brazils and South America; stockings, and every species of goods. There is no doubt the exportation from Spain to the colonies was immense in those articles; and as that exportation is now stopped, they must be got from some other source, and therefore I judge they must go from this country, or be sent from some other place.

Do the Americans also trade to different ports in the Levant, Smyrna, and other ports?—I believe it is perfectly a licit voyage; they can trade to every port in the Levant, and they do so; they labour, I believe, under some inconvenience, from paying a higher duty than the English, unless they get introduction from the English merchants or the English Consul. They are not known in Turkey as a nation, because they have no

representative. They have experienced difficulties both at Smyrna and Constantinople; ships which have been previously consigned to my house at Malta, have gone up there, and found difficulties as to the payment of the duty, which, I believe, English interference got them through.

JOSEPH MARRYAT, Esq. a member of the House of Commons: resided in Grenada from 1782 to 1804.

What articles of the manufacture or produce of the continent of Europe, were cheaper than those of the same description could be supplied from Great Britain, or were preferred from their superior quality?—Wines of every description, particularly claret, and hock, the consumption of which is immense in those climates; brandy, geneva, linens of all sorts, such as platillas, Britannias, the Silesias, Russia sheeting, white and brown Russia duck, German table-linen, German Osnaburghs, Dutch checks and stripes, India cottons printed in Switzerland, which surpass for beauty of colouring even the India chintzes, French lawns, cambrics, threads, laces, gloves, silk goods of every description, more particularly ribbons and silk stockings, which are articles of immense consumption there; parasols for the same reason; French oils and Castile soaps; Italian oils and a variety of other articles.

Grenada was a free port, and had a great trade with Spanish America; launches were continually coming up, bringing cargoes of mules, cattle, cotton, drugs, dye-woods, provisions, and other articles of various kinds, for sale; and I always found, that while there were any of those foreign goods to be procured in Grenada, they would take none of our British manufactures of the same description; and indeed, in order to induce them to barter for British goods, we were obliged to give them a much higher price for their cargoes than they would have sold them for for cash, with a view of taking that cash to a foreign island, in order to procure those goods which they preferred.

The locks, bolts, and hinges, and tools, and utensils of every description, made abroad, are made in a pattern and fashion, quite distinct from ours. Our articles, certainly appeared to our eyes to be better finished; but I am persuaded, that the foreign articles are more solid and more durable; they have a larger quantity of iron in them, and the foreigners like them the better; for however uncouth or awkward they may appear to us, a Dutchman, a Frenchman, or a Spaniard, prefers his own fashions, as much as an Englishman.

An Englishman would not like it if you were to offer him French locks and hinges at half price; and such are the feelings of foreigners also.

Portugal. A Poem. In two Parts. Qto.
Pp. Longman and Co. London: 1812.

AN Englishman seated on the hills of Cintra, and from thence surveying the scenes which that station commands, could hardly escape feelings proper to poetry. The country included in the view, is interesting; — the recollection of events which it has witnessed, with the consciousness of those now passing around it, may be allowed to engross the meditation of a mind alive to the dictates of humanity, and the welfare of nations. When this reverie is over, the expression of those sentiments, may demand "words that burn;" and these are allied to poetry, if they be not the immediate parents of the art. Such was the situation of Lord George Grenville, in the autumn of 1810. His mind revolved the history of the country he surveyed; he recollected the great men to whom Portugal had given birth: he recalled De Gama and Albuquerque, Magelhaens, and Camoens; the bloody struggles against the Moors, seven or eight centuries ago; with the exploits of the Portuguese chiefs, in delivering their country from those invaders. That chiefs of equal magnanimity had not done equal honour to their country in repelling the enormities of more barbarous invaders in our own times, cannot but excite regret; while the cause of the non-appearance of such heroes as the occasion demanded, excites at once our enquiry and our sympathy. If to these feelings be added a sense of the services rendered to Portugal by Britain, by Lord Wellington and his army, and by General Beresford, entrusted by the Prince Regent of that country with the command of his troops, the chief subjects of the present poem will have been glanced at. The noble writer extends his view somewhat beyond the natural powers of the human eye, to describe the battle of Busaco and the condition of his native island: — this faculty might be claimed by any poet, though but a simple commoner. The style of this effort is somewhat grandioso; it is laboured, with abundant care not to descend from the dignity of the muse. Some of the verses are, from this cause, too evidently artificial; the connections and transitions are not always easy, or satisfactory. Not the least striking pas-

sage is the battle of Busaco; and not the least poetical incident is that of the French officer. Alas, that ambition, insatiate ruthless ambition, should send its most promising subjects to perish undistinguished in distant lands! A thunderbolt of poetry directed against such madness would have closed this episode to great advantage.

And who are they, who burst the wizard spell
Of Nature, shrined within her peaceful dell,
Rouse the dread slumber of the War, and threat
The federate Sisters on their mountain seat?
Is this the host of vengeance? — this the power
That ruled in blood o'er Russia's darkest hour,
That tamed proud Austria's Eagle to the toil,
And called her death-bought pledge a Victor's spoil,
That strewed her fields with kindred slain, and
shred.

Her veteran garland for a Stranger's head?
Are these the Bands who, from the wave afar
Of crimsoned Ebro led the waste of war,
To court with luckless boast the hour of Fight,
And brave the Giant to his castle's might?
Where is their matchless Sword? the Trumpet
where,

That spoke the rally in their kindling ear,
When bleeding Prussia bent beneath their sway,
And wide o'er Jena's plains her ruins lay? —
— Their victor course is run! for see, above,
As bursts the British Lion from his Grove,
Lusia's young offspring quits its neighbouring lair,
Child of his hopes, and nursing of her care,
And hails, with kindred zeal, the coming day,
To flesh it's infant fangs, and claim a welcome
prey. —

Their silent march approaches! Now, if e'er
Your Homes, your Country, or your Fame were
dear,

Ere yet the combat closes, let the thought
Of each fond tie by bold affection wrought,
Rise lovelier yet in Memory, — let it start
With tenfold warmth to kindle round your heart,
Stout be your arm of Thunder, for it draws
Its filial strength from Nature's sacred cause,
Your's is no hireling hand, no feeble blade
Reluctant lends it's mercenary aid,
Then, as the assertors of your Fathers' right,
Heirs to their worth, and champions in their fight,
sweep like a mountain torrent on the foe;
'Tis Justice arms, and Britain guides the blow! —

The fight's begun ;—in momentary blaze
Bright o'er the hills the volleying lightning plays,
Bursts the loud Shell, the death-shots hiss around,
And the hoarse cannon add's it's heavier sound ;
Till wide the gathering clouds that rise between
Clothe in a thicker gloom the madd'ning scene ;
And, as the billows wild and angry crest,
That swells in foam o'er Ocean's lurid breast,
Through each each dark Line the curling volume,
spread,
And hang their white wreathes o'er the column's
head.

But mark,—as onward swept the northern blast,
In opening folds the eddying circles pass'd,
The deaf'ning guns are hushed ;—but from afar
As slow the gale uplifts the shroud of war,
Half veiled in Smoke, half glimmering on the
sight,
What bristling Line expands it's wings of Light ?—
It lengthens as it moves,—thus the pale ray
Scowrs o'er the Steep when tempests pass away.—
Death hovers o'er it's path,—Yes, Britain, here,
Here was thy inborn might !—hark, the loud cheer
Buists from thy thousand voices to the race,
The ranks of Battle melt before thy face !—

They join !—The shout has ceased !—as when
the breeze
Of Winter sweeps along the leafless trees,
When the loud storm is up, and, waving slow,
The stately forest bends before the blow,
Wide shrinks the adverse host, with rustling moan
Heard distant, speeds the gathering havoc on.—

Yes, France, thou fall'st !—vain was that rally-
ing cry,
That desperate charge of choicest Chivalry,
From flank to flank thy loud Artillery ran,
Thy boldest chieftains seek the yielding van
In vain !—for as the sands by whirlwinds driven
Fly, tost, and scattered, through the face of
Heaven,

The mangled Front gives way, whilst headlong fear,
And swift pursuit, hang wildly on thy Rear.—
—On, England, on !—Thou, Caledonia, raise,
'Midst Lusitania's wilds, thy Shout of other days,
'Till grim Alcoba catch thy slogan roar,
And trembling glisten to thy blue claymore.—

'Tis Night ;—and, glittering o'er the trampled
heath,
Pale gleams the moonlight on the field of Death,
VOL. XII. [Lit. Pan. Sept. 1812.]

Lights up each well-known spot, where, late, in
blood,

The vanquished yielded, and the victor stood,
When red in clouds the sun of battle rode,
And poured on Britain's front it's favouring flood.

Shun not that ghastly form !—though, breath-
less now,
Naked, and stretched upon the mountain's brow,
His mangled limbs, and blood-stained features
tell

How, bowed by Britain's wrath, the mighty fell ;—
Shun not that ghastly form !—in courage high
And dauntless throb of ardent chivalry,
With heart as bold, with step as firm and free,
He trod, of late, the dangerous path with thee !—
Fired with an equal joy, he marked the gleam
Of France's Eagles kiss the morning beam,
Fought for her fair renown, to battle led,
And proudly perished, at her Legion's head !—

He too, like thee had friends, a Father poured
A last sad blessing on his youthful sword,
Prayed for his distant safety, heard with joy
The martial darings of his gallant boy,
Winged with an ardent hope each anxious sigh,
And viewed his dangers with a veteran's eye.

E'en now,—on bleak Helvetia's icy rock,
Or bloomy hill of vine-clad Languedoc,
E'en now, perhaps, through midnight's chilly
skies,

To Heaven the reckless prayer of fondness flies,
The warmest hopes that e'er Affection wove,
The sigh of Friendship, or the throb of Love ;—
—For sure the stoutest breast may sometimes lend
One blameless sigh to grace an absent friend,
The World may yield to calm regret a part
Of the bright sunshine of a Female heart,
On cheek of Age one tear-drop yet may burn,
When the Soul ponders on a Child's return !

Then sacred be their last repose who fall
Bravely and greatly at their Duty's call,
Mix with their Country's cries their parting breath,
And from her Vanguard face her foes in Death !

The Carmelite Convent is situated in a
thick and extensive grove of fir and cork trees,
which overshadows a small secluded dell form-
ed by two of the highest summits of Serra
d'Alcoba. The resident Monks of this insti-
tution observe, with a severity I believe un-
paralleled in any of the other convents in
Portugal, the utmost duties of that most
rigorous order to which they belong. Three

O

years of total silence, except when assisting at the Office, which is chaunted night and day, without intermission, in turns by the Monks, forms a part of their noviciate.

They are barefooted, and never taste meat, and, it was told me, had, by a system of uninterrupted trial, reduced Nature to the habit of deriving sufficient refreshment for the purposes of a life so sedentary as theirs is, from the miserable allowance of only one hour's sleep at a time.—Above the convent of Busaco rises a green and winding path through the wood, so steep that the ascent is in some places only rendered accessible by occasional steps formed in the moss. At certain intervals in this walk are erected small cells, or chapels, hewn out of the lime-stone rock, in which are placed groups of coloured figures representing the different passages of our Saviour's passion. You arrive at length at a summit called the Calvario, from whence you at once embrace a prospect of surrounding country, scarce terminated but by the dimness of distance.

In this convent Lord Wellington established his head-quarters, four days before the attack upon the allied British and Portuguese troops in position, on the 27th of September 1810.

Classical Recreations, interspersed with much Biblical Criticism. Vol. I. By Edmund Henry Barker, Esq. Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. Pp. 528. Price 8s. 6d. Lunn London: 1812.

A VOLUME like this, containing various learning may undoubtedly demand some display of eruditon in the introduction to a report on it; but should we comply with such demand in the present instance, that additional information which we incline to introduce on some of the subjects treated by Mr. B. must be omitted. We therefore do no more here, than commend the learning and industry of which this volume affords abundant proof, with the ingenuity and frankness of the author. He has instituted a variety of researches, and has turned not a few of his acquisitions to good account.

Mr. B. intends to "publish a little edition of the *Germany*, and the *Agricola*," and therefore, he has chosen to shew his skill in the language of Tacitus, with the general strength of his judgment, in animadversions on select passages of that writer. He also meditates "an Edition of the Gospel of Luke, for the use of the young men at Trin. Coll.," and he directs his researches to biblical criti-

cism, for this purpose among others. The volume comprises, beside illustrations of a number of passages in Tacitus, others from the Hippolytus Stephanephorus of Euripides: from the Prometheus Desmotes of Æschylus: remarks on the cotton, silk, black Indians, Chinese, &c. of ancient authors; with certain other articles of less importance. It is really a work of learning. But with nothing in it are we better pleased, than with a frank avowal of Dr. Vincent; who thus writes to Mr. B., "a young man, as you profess yourself (with much learning, as you have), will conceive many doubts in commencing his researches on these subjects, and think he has made many discoveries: I had the same ideas, but twenty years' labour has made me retract ten times twenty of my first conceptions."—This from a veteran in learning is noble. Mr. B. himself speaks similar language.

This confession may teach an important lesson to the youthful critic never to adopt alterations of the text but with the greatest caution, and upon the maturest deliberation; I have in the course of my reading, marked upon the margin of different books, a thousand errors and corruptions, which I now find to have existed only in my own imagination: I indulged myself in conjectures, I congratulated myself upon the thoughts of my discoveries: I exclaimed with Archimedes, *εὕρηκα, εὕρηκα*, but scarcely had a few weeks elapsed, before I sat down by the waters of the Cam in sackcloth and ashes.

In this the Panoramic corps concurs *unâ voce*: "for, "unfortunately," as our author observes, "the classical student is so engaged with unravelling the intricacies of a language, that the interest, which it seems so well calculated to excite, is considerably diminished by the interruption which they give; while we are mastering difficult expressions, we are neglecting to observe the beauty of the sentiments, and are losing the chain of thought." To this must always be added, that the knowledge of words is not in all cases the same as the knowledge of things; and that as we advance in life and in literature, we become more intent on the explanation of words by things, where it is possible, because knowledge obtained by this process is infinitely most direct, most satisfactory, and most permanent. Under this persuasion, Mr. B. will permit us to fulfill our intention of suggesting a few additional observations

on some of the subjects he has treated.

Reasoning on the passage of Tacitus;

Equorum, pecorumque numero convicti muliantur: pars multæ regi, vel civitati, pars ipsi, qui vindicatur, vel propinquis ejus exsolvitur.—Cap. xii.

Mr. B. considers the fine paid by a murderer to the relations of the murdered, as "a compensation for the loss they had sustained;"—He says,

The fact is, that the will of the injured party was probably in those early times the sole law in cases of murder among the adjacent nations: the rigour of the Mosaic law required *blood for blood*: the right of revenge was left in the hands of *private families*; but Moses expressly commands the Jews to take no pecuniary compensation: probably their neighbours were wont to compromise the matter upon pecuniary considerations, a practice which is always found to prevail among nations which are beginning to emerge from barbarism: where the right of revenge in cases of murder is left, as it always is among semi-barbarous nations, in the hands of private families, we may easily suppose that they would often be induced to accept a pecuniary compensation for the loss which they might have sustained: the right of revenge was immemorably vested in private families among the Grecians, and the consequence was, that the injured party generally compromised the matter for money.

Had our author understood the provisions of the antient British laws on this subject,* he would have found that the *family* of the murderer contributed two thirds of the fine; so that according to the degree of affinity, it was the interest and honour of all relations to *prevent*—not only murder, but the *nine abetments* to murder: it was a perpetual bond to keep the peace. It was not a compensation to be augmented or diminished at the will of the injured party: it was fixed by public law, and therefore the will of the injured party was not "the sole law in cases of murder"—nor is it any proof of a state of society merely beginning to emerge from barbarism.

What we find established among the Britons in the earliest state of their policy, *might be*, we incline to say, certainly *was*, customary among the eastern nations, from whom the Britons migrated, and of whom they were a tribe. In fact,

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 385, where there are several cases supposed and sentences noticed: with prefatory remarks,

the further we penetrate among the settlements of mankind in primitive times, the more general we find the prevalence of the same religious and social principles: the likeness, the similarity, becomes almost an identity: though modified undoubtedly by local circumstances, or by the wisdom of different legislators. Following ages saw the original principles frittered away, by the caprice, or by the time serving policy of leading chiefs, on the one part; and by the inattention, the forgetfulness, or the increasing ignorance of progressive generations on the other part. We proceed to a different subject.

Nothing is more perplexing to after ages and strangers, than the use of technical terms, the application—or rather *slang* of which while they were employed was not seldom fugitive, so that contemporary authors had no inducement to record explanations of them, or to use them repeatedly in composition. We select an instance, in which Mr. B., as we humbly conceive, is misled with the whole herd of critics and commentators. It has so strongly impressed his imagination, that he introduces it incidentally in p. 259, and again formally, from p. 353 to 362. From the latter article we quote a part, as a specimen of our author's manner.

Κάπηλος, perhaps, primarily signifies, not a *huckster*, but a *dealer in wines*, who generally also employed an agent (*institor*) to dispose of them in the country, and the towns: "Ulpian. *Caupones* autem D. Nautæ, *caupones*, stabularii, ut recepta restituant: *Caupones* autem, et stabularios æque eos accipimus, qui *cauponam*, vel *stabulam*, exercent, *institoresque eorum*." Gesner's *Thes. Lat. Ling.*

Now, as the sophists of Greece used to traverse different parts of the country, that they might obtain money by delivering lectures, which they of course adapted to the character and situation of their hearers, and thus made all their principles of morality, of philosophy, and of truth, subservient to their secret motive of avarice, hence they are very naturally and beautifully compared to these *hucksters*, in a passage cited by Professor Monk, on the 957th verse of the *Hippolitus*, from the *Protagoras* of Plato, p. 219. C. οὐτὰρ δὴ καὶ οἱ τὰ μαθήματα περιερχόμενοι κατὰ τὰς πόλεις, καὶ πωλοῦντες, καὶ καπηλεύοντες τῷ αἰεὶ ἐπιθυμοῦντι κ. τ. λ.: καπηλεύω, proprie *cauponem ag.*, *questum sequor*; *mercatorium*, omnino *vendo*, *pretio quæcumque rem permuto*: 2 Cor. ii. 18. οὐ γὰρ ἐσμὲν,

ὡς εἰ πολλοὶ, καπηλεύοντες τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ, ἢ ἐν tradendo evangelio pretium non quoddam spectamus, h. e. vel laudis, vel opum querendarum causam: Julian. *Ep.* 42. qui contra ac sentit, docet: sic Lucian in *Nigrino* p. 35. Ed. Gravii, καπηλεία vocat auditoria illorum philosophorum, qui juventuti quid proponunt, modo divitias consequantur: adde Dithierum *Dispp.* T. 1. p. 286, 7. et Jo. Alberti *Observ. Philol.* p. 359. Apostolus ergo dicit, se non cauponiam exercuisse in verbo divino prædicando, seque ita gessisse, ut simul magnas opes, et auctoritatem adquireret." *Nov. Lex. Græco-Lat.* in N. T. in M. G. Leberech Spohn's Ed.

The reader will, I think, now be prepared to enter into the spirit of the passage in St. Paul's *Epistle to the Corinthians* [2 Cor. ii. 14—17.], a passage of which the explanation has given very great trouble to the commentators, because they have not viewed the word καπηλεύειν in the proper light, as I will venture to assert.

The reader must remember what I have said above, that the Greek sophists used to traverse different parts of the country, and to deliver for money, whensoever they could meet with any encouragement, lectures, which they would of course adapt to the character and situation of their hearers, and thus would scruple not to sacrifice to their avarice every principle of morality, and of philosophy, not to mention that through their ignorance, and vanity, they would necessarily give the most false and dangerous views of the subject: hence they are most properly and elegantly compared to *hucksters*, not only because they perverted the truth to their own purposes, as *hucksters* corrupt and adulterate their wines, but because they travelled, like them, from town to town, wheresoever they could find any encouragement: let it also not be forgotten that St. Paul is addressing the Corinthians; for on this circumstance is founded the propriety of the allusion to the Grecian sophists: it is also to be remarked that he had been speaking of his travels: he has, then, an implied allusion to the huckster, and the Greek sophist, but a direct allusion to the false teachers, to whom they are well compared: "We do not," says he, "like your own huckster sophists, travel up and down the country, preaching Christianity for pecuniary considerations; we do not, like them, from the compound of ignorance, and of vanity, corrupt the truth, which we profess to deliver; we are not ready, like the false teachers, wilfully to advance any doctrine, provided we are paid for the sacrifice of honour, and of conscience; but we reveal the pure word of God, and preach the true doctrines of Christ."

The curious reader will find in the article, many references to learned authors.

which we, for conciseness, have omitted: the list might have been greatly enlarged.

If wine were the only commodity that could be adulterated, these learned men would of necessity escape the charge of ignorance of things; and if there were only one way of deteriorating an article, that by admixture with an inferior commodity, the presumption that they were right, would be altogether in their favor. But it so happens that the passage has no reference to wine; and, therefore, that the learning displayed in tracing the use of the term must be classed among instances, of "the loss of the chain of thought, while mastering difficult expressions."

The entire simile refers to *perfumes*; and though it may be safely admitted, that for one dealer in perfumes, there were antiently, as there is now, a thousand dealers in wine, yet, as we know that perfumes are now adulterated, by dealers, there is little breach of charity in supposing that their predecessors in that "line of business," were no more than their equals in honesty.

The species of perfume in question, is one emphatically powerful; injurious and even mortal, to some persons; while salutary and enlivening to others. Spices are in some degree of this nature: to persons labouring under certain diseases they are deadly; to complaints arising from contrary causes they are sanative.

The spice Pepper, may serve to explain our meaning. The scent of it has been found extremely salutary: we remember the instance of a physician, who to cure himself of a complaint walked daily in the pepper warehouses of the India Company. But we select it, rather because the illustration it affords of a technical term, may be easily verified any day. This spice is brought over in quantities, which after importation, at the India House, are garbled; i. e. from the prime, the perfect, the pungent grains are separated, the specked, the damaged, the rotten, and these worthless grains, possessing some flavour, though little, retaining the form of pepper, though not its active odour, or stimulating properties, are still called pepper; and pass among the brokers by the term *garblings*. It needs no logic to prove that the sale of these garblings for perfect pepper would be CHEATING.

But spices (and other drugs) may be injured by *abstraction* in a different mode. It is well known that when the honest Dutchmen were masters of the spice islands, they extracted from the cloves and nutmegs, then exclusively their own, a valuable oil, containing the essential fragrance of the spice; nevertheless, they sent the spice so despoiled to Europe, where they sold these half drained articles, as genuine, perfect.

There is yet another way of imposing on the purchasers of perfume. Among the musk obtained, in its natural state,* are intermingled, till they are impregnated with its odour, certain substances resembling the original perfume, (coagulated blood, for instance). These are sold as real musk; though they are only *simulations* of musk: and this is independent of a mode, perhaps, still more customary of intermingling coagulated blood among the perfume, to increase the weight and quantity of the mass.

Which of these modes (or what other mode) of debilitating the powers of perfume was most in vogue at Corinth, we cannot determine;—but we may conjecture from the use of *εὐκρινείας* in another epistle addressed to this people, 1 Cor. v. 8, where the apostle speaks of “*unleavened sincerity*,” or genuineness equally *complete by separation*, as when all leaven has been swept out of the house, according to the Jewish custom. The modern Greek leads precisely to this idea, for that reads in this passage under consideration, *χαθαρότης*—*cleanliness*—*spice* (or perfume,) perfectly separated from refuse. This word will not comport with *wine*; and therefore it contributes to exclude the practices of *vintners* from the allusion.

Without pretending to ascertain the kind of perfume intended by the sacred writer; we observe further, that the faculty are well acquainted with the opposite properties of *musk*: it affects some persons with unbearable pains in the head, giddiness, fainting, &c., while others esteem it fragrant, and find it soothing.

By tracing the *naked* logical import of the Apostle's language, through the whole

* Or nearly its natural state: for the difficulty of obtaining this drug pure, is great, even on the spot where the animal that furnishes it is killed. Compare Col. Kirkpatrick's account, *Pauorama*, Vol. X. p. 402.

passage, we shall find his ideas maintain one consistent and unvaried sense. “.... *We are in all places the odour of knowledge.... Inasmuch as by our announcement of Christ, we are a fragrance to God, in those who are being saved, and in the perishing. To these a sort of—μὲν odour of death unto death;—while to to those an odour of life unto life....*

For we are not LIKE—ὡς—THE LEAVINGS—οἱ λοιποὶ—but LIKE (a portion) of GENUINE.... in the sight of God. Such is the pungency of the manner in which we preach Christ: such the power of the principles of the divine truths we enforce! It is evident that the same metaphor is preserved to the close of the chapter; and therefore that the intervening word *καπελαυόντες* (GARBLING) is, in this place, ill restrained to adulterations made in wine by *vintners*, or *hucksters*.

Whether after this explanation Mr. B. will adhere to the *itinerant* sophists as the many who garbled the word of truth, or to Judaizing Christian teachers (could they be many?) is left to his choice: but we fancy that the Corinthians might judge of the persons implicated in this comparison, without travelling beyond the walls of their own city. On the critical question as to the original reading of the passage, we cannot enlarge; several of the sentences have the air of explanatory insertions, made we should say by direction of the Apostle himself; and therefore we should combine both readings *οἱ λοιποὶ* and *οἱ πολλοί*.

In the sixth number of the *Classical Journal*, Mr. E inserted a learned and curious paper, the object of which was, to ascertain what knowledge the ancients had of China; and of silk, an important and prominent production of that country. In the present volume he resumes the subject. Being desirous of all possible satisfaction, he addressed his enquiries to Dr. Vincent. He could not have chosen a more competent authority; yet, unfortunately, we are obliged to dissent even from the Dr. who says,

By Ethiopians the classical writers frequently mean *blacks* in general, and not merely the Ethiopians of Meroë; and the degrees of this blackness vary in the Egyptian, Nubian, Abyssinian, Indian, and Negro: I have never seen in any Chinese drawing a black, or even *bazanné*: the common people ALWAYS appear *tanned*, something between

yellow and brown; the mandarins, women, and children, *white*: the effect of the sun in different countries is different; but the original tint to judge a nation by, must be that less exposed to the sun: I have no interest in this question, and shall never say a word more about it.

Now it so happens that since this volume came to our hands, we have seen, as any person in London also might have seen, many *Chinese* selling toys about the streets, whose complexions were much *black*er than that of several African negroes: no other word than *black* could denote the hue of their countenance. That the Romans did not describe the Chinese from the populace *they* saw at Canton, we readily believe; but as vessels of that nation occasionally visit India now, so they might antiently; and by means of India, they, their country, and their articles of traffic, might become known to the Roman commercial agents.

In his article in the Classical Journal, Mr. B. expresses his conviction that "the *Seres*, the *Cathæi*, the *Thinæi*, and the *Sinæ*, were the same people." But we conjecture, that he has not sufficiently considered the immense extent of country which in that case would be occupied by *one* nation. Yet he quotes Ptolemy (Book ii.) for the information that "*the Sinæ lay on the south of Serica*;" which surely favours the notion of *two* nations: and if we take eastern Tibet for *Serica*, it is geographically true. Add to this, that the Chinese books describe their country under the appellation *Sin*, which our earlier writers sometimes spell *Tsin*. This has been its name two thousand years or more, as it still continues to be; by this name it was first known in Europe, and we read of *Sin*, *Sinica*, and *Sinenses*, in our early voyagers and travellers to China. The people call themselves *Singhuys*; from which our western pronunciation has very civilly made "*Chinese*." Now it seems somewhat remarkable that none of the learned writers who have contributed to the discussion of this question has referred to a passage in an author much earlier than any they have quoted. The prophet Isaiah in chap. xlix. v. 12. is stating, as it were, the extremes of the habitable earth: "Behold these shall come from afar (south), and behold these from the north; and these from the sea (west), and these from the land of *Sinim*

(east)." That the land of *Sinim* in this opposition is to be placed as far east as possible, seems scarcely questionable; but we are not therefore bound to suppose Kamtschatka was in the prophet's mind: it is enough that China is the extreme east in the latitude of Judea; and that the people and productions of China might be known to the merchants of Solomon, and so the Hebrew nation, by means of India, as long afterwards to the Romans.

The dual form of this proper name must not be overlooked; for it seems to imply more than one people; and therefore it might include western as well as southern China; not to add Japan, Cochinchina, &c. islands peopled by the same race. Though of no great authority, yet the Rabbins, we believe, distinguish *Tsin* from *Ma-Tsin*. As to the *ultimi Seres* of the poets, it concludes nothing: they did not look so far east as China, for the boundaries of Roman influence: and speaking of western nations, they have marked several *ultimi*; as the Morini on the coast of France; the British were *ultimi* also; yet beyond Britain they had in reserve their *ultima thule*.

The question what knowledge the ancients had of *silk*, and how far they distinguished *silk* from *cotton*, is equally curious and interesting; and is treated by Mr. B. in a truly learned manner. It is wonderful that cotton should not have been familiar to the masters of Africa; and that it should not have been plentifully furnished to Rome, from Egypt, if not from Barbary; yet had that been the case, the learned could not have been so much at a loss as they are to determine which of these articles is intended in ancient writers. Says our author,

The ancients perpetually confounded silk with cotton, and it was a very natural mistake; the origin of both was indistinctly known; both came from a very remote country; silk is transparent in the shape of gauze, and cotton is also transparent in its finest state, as in the muslins of India.

The dress worn by the Roman nobility was, as every scholar knows, *purple*; but Ammianus Marcellinus says, in his 23d book, that "the celebrated silk of the *Seres* anciently composed the dress of the Roman nobility, but was in his age the extravagant and indiscriminate clothing of the lower ranks:" here then we clearly see that the dress of the Roman nobility was often, if not

always, *silk stained with purple*. The constitution of the Emperor Theodosius (cited in J. Rosinus's *Antiq. Rom. Corp. absolut.* Ed. Schrevelius, p. 359) may be here cited—

“*Nec pallia quis tunicasque domi sericas contextat aut faciat, quæ tincta conchylio, nullius alterius permissione contexta sint, proferantur ex æuib, tradanturque tunicæ aut pallia ex omni parte texturæ cruore insectæ conchylii, nulla stamina subtexantur tincta conchylio, nec ejusdem infectionis arguto pectine solidanda fila decurrant, &c. &c.*” hence, in the *Glossarium Isidori*, “*Bombucinare, purpuram facere*,” “*bombycinatorem, purpuram facientem*.” The Coan vests were also fancifully interwoven with gold, as we learn from *Tibullus* 2, 6, 35.

*Ille gerit vestes tennes, quas fœmina Coa
Texuit, auratas disposuitque vias :*

And from the *Hippolytus* of Seneca (cited in Rosinus), *Act. 2. Sc. 1.*

*Remove te famulæ purpura, atque auro illitas
Festes, procul sit muricis Tyrii rubor ;
Quæ fila ramis ultimi Seres legunt.*

This is still the practice in the east, as the reader will learn from the following observations, which were communicated to me by that intelligent traveller Mr. Barrow: “In India the muslins interwoven with gold, so so closely indeed, as to exhibit almost a total plate of gold, are known as dresses of ceremony by the name of *Kinkabubs*: they look like the dresses of our tinselled kings and queens on the stage: in China, however, they confine their threads of gold and silver to silk, and never attempt to interweave them in their cotton cloths, whereas in India they interweave them solely in their cottons; a distinction not unworthy of notice.

Such “distinctions” may prove of use on other occasions also: and this modern observance may contribute to the improvement of our knowledge of antiquity.

But not to close this article without a moral we transcribe an extract which Mr. B. justly deems curious.

Pitiscus quotes the following curious passage from Tertullian *de Cultu Fem.* c. 13. “*Vestite vos serico probitatis, byssino sanctitatis, purpura pudicitiae*,” the Christian orator, it may be here remarked, quaintly says, 1. *serico probitatis*, because silk is transparent, and probity has nothing concealed; 2. *byssino sanctitatis*, because the *byssus*, or cotton, which is white, is an emblem of sanctity (hence Eucher. *Instruct.* 1. in Pitiscus says—*Byssus castitatis, vel continentiae candor*); 3. *purpura pudicitiae*, because modesty blushes like crimson, or purple.

We had marked a number of other passages for consideration; but here our limits sternly command a close.

Geographical, Commercial and Political Essays; including Statistic Details of various Countries. 8vo. Pp. 332. Price 8s. 6d. Longman and Co., London: 1812.

MANY valuable thoughts pass through the considerate mind, and much information is obtained by the inquisitive, which if communicated to the public, would prove interesting and useful. Unhappily, such fragments are usually thrown aside in an unfinished state, “with all their imperfections on their head;” and when their attraction from novelty is over, they receive no *labor limæ* to fit them for the public eye.

The following Essays were selected from a vast collection of manuscripts, which are in the possession of the Editor. They were written by a Gentleman, who will not allow him to mention his name, at different periods of time, as the different subjects, of which they treat, were suggested to his mind by his diversified reading, by the passing events, to which they allude, or by the accidental relations of Travellers, Merchants, and Ship-owners, with whom his residence in a large commercial City enabled him to converse. He gleaned in their company all the statistic information, with which these pages abound, and the well-regulated memory, which he has the happiness to possess, enabled him to retain it, till he found an opportunity of committing it to paper.

To similar conduct the Panoramic corps is indebted for no small proportion of their acquaintance with the present state of many parts of the world, and that practical knowledge of men and things which books can never teach. These Essays are not laboured disquisitions; but rather food for conversation, or notes, the result of conversation. They are suggestions either by the mind of the author to itself in consequence of reflection, or from others, of which an intelligent mind has availed itself, to increase its intelligence. We should have liked them much better had their author himself revised them for publication. He would have corrected crudities, and would have supplied deficiencies. He might have reconciled seeming contradictions, too, for surely he would not have spoken in p. 8, of *useless cottons*, while in p. 10. he prais-

es the export of *finished manufactures* to the value of 15, or 20 millions. His last paper is "a statement of the quantity of cotton exported and imported,"—but from what country we are left to guess; and are guided only by recollection that there is a "*National Intelligencer*," published in America. We reproach the author with carelessness, with laziness, &c. literary vices of deep dye and great malignity, purposely to rouse him to exertions worthy of his powers. Let him know that the gratification of collecting, merely, is a selfish motive, unworthy of a liberal mind.

The volume contains a variety of remarks on the characters of nations, on books of Travels perused, on Commerce, and on Classical History; with tables of prices of commodities, Anecdotes of Military Transactions (some of them inserted for the purpose of being contradicted) and comparisons of different accounts of the same people at distant ages, or by different travellers, &c. Some of the speculations are good; and the information contained in others is useful.

As the most acceptable part of the book to the public at present, we select what our author obtained from gentlemen who had travelled,—not in post-chaises or mail-coaches, but in a humbler guise—among the people of Russia. Our intention is to exhibit the domestic manners of the Russians; partly in contradistinction from their military qualities, (already reported on in our pages) and partly to present points of comparison with the condition of a certain country which need not be particularly specified to our readers.

The following remarks on the manners and state of the *Russian interior* were related in company, or written in a Journal, by two intelligent ship owners, a nephew of Sir Samuel Standidge and Mr. Atkinson, both of Hull; who were both sent to a village, south of Moscow.—[Under the Buonaparteian authority of his friend Paul I. in September 1804.]

The weather in their long and coarse winter, is more changeable, and the magistrates more despotic, and the people more wretched, yet more informed and more conscious of their heavy miseries, than our gazetteers, who quote 1000 scribblers, describe. The commerce and intercourse with the English has opened their minds to this melancholy contrast between a nation of freemen, and a nation of slaves. The servitude of our fen-

dal times prevails through Russia in all its severity, and with all its evils. Such is the power of the nobles, that a baron had compelled a girl of 20 years of age to marry a lad of 14; it was in vain she remonstrated against the disparity of years; the inclinations of the parties are not consulted; population adding to the value, and fixing the price of an estate, is an inducement to the proprietor of this human herd and this living stock, to favour its breed, and to force the vegetation of man. If the clown be a useful workman, he could not purchase his liberty for a 100 roubles; his abilities are a misfortune, for he then feels as he suffers. He is too the father of slaves, and he bequeaths to his children his poverty, and his own despair of promotion. Some barons possess 500, and some 4000, and some 100,000 heads of this human cattle: yet the nobles are poor; as they support three houses and three establishments, in their village; in Moscow; and in the Imperial Residence of St. Petersburg.

It is doubtful whether the indolence, so remarkable in their empire, has been caused by the above state of slavery, by which all the profits of the industrious poor are given to the baron; or this servitude is a spur to a nation so sluggish. They are so indolent that no motive, except terror, can stimulate their languid souls: no sense of duty, no pride in maintaining a character, is ever known. A native must be compelled, he cannot be induced, to labour: with few wants, with a constitution, and with ideas easily satisfied, why should he be troubled with daily toil? Idleness prevails not merely in the villages; it infests private houses, they are noisy and filthy; it creates a propensity to theft, the vice is universal; it has infested the army; rigorous discipline alone ensures the execution of an order.

The disagreeable smoke from fires of green wood rolls through the rooms of their houses in floating volumes; it blackens the upper half of the miserable hovel. To avoid its pungent effects on the eye, you literally lie down, and it continues, like a cloud, to undulate over your head.

A chimney would be dangerous and inflammable to thatched roofs; not a whole village, not a large straggling town, frequently has one chimney: the general aspect of these rustic places is inconceivably inferior to our elegant hamlets so romantically whitewashed. The huts are so dirty, and so full of vermin, fleas, and crawling bugs, as to prove to an Englishman insufferably noisome, from the smell of confined, or heated air: they are so small as with difficulty to admit one stranger: both sexes, and all ages lie like hogs in the same room. Whoredom is so general, and women so lowly valued, that the pro-

miscuous concubinage is not considered, much less is it censured by the public opinion, by a refined sense of shame, by delicate modesty; it is rather encouraged by the nobles, than checked by our severe poor laws. To a stranger sleep under such roofs is impossible: travelling companies of fleas, or lice are so busy in passing over his body, and sucking his blood. The solitude and desolation of their villages, their distance from a market, and the singularity of their life seem incredible to the well accommodated and social English. Every farmer kills from his own flock: each of his neighbours borrows of him a leg or a shoulder, to be repaid when their calf or lamb shall be killed: money is seldom seen. The largest towns are purely agricultural, and each is supplied from the produce of its own contiguous fields or forests. The distant cities are the only markets, and water-carriage is the only mode of conveyance, and the first price very small, as otherwise the goods could not support the expense of so long a journey over lands, or roads of so wretched a construction. No cattle at the present cheap price could possibly be raised, had they not a free range in an uninclosed or unclaimed wood, and were not the graziers slaves to their proprietors. The cattle, so nearly in a state of wild nature, would be fed in fewer quantities and raised with yet less care, were not their tongues, hides, and tallow a sufficient inducement for their slaughter, and a sufficient profit on exportation in the rafs to St. Petersburg, or in foreign vessels as useful provision, or as a most useful material for manufacture and trade. A pair of boots in Russia may be purchased for three shillings.

Birds and small articles of food may be procured in the *villages*; but beef and a large stock of provisions merely in the large towns. In the city of Iwer, in a few taverns only, *coffee* may be bought, but at a high rate: tea is a yet greater luxury. Timber is equally cheap, and as useless as their superfluous harvests of corn. A Russian was employed in dragging a large tree for a mast into the river; it had cost 7 shillings, and would be sold in England for 30 or 40 pounds! the Russian exclaimed against the high price, which it bore in his country! A forester had cut trees, of 60 or 70 feet in length and 22 inches in diameter, which he had bought at 4 rubles or 9 shillings each. No want of wood is experienced in any province: the traveller drives through a forest of 100 miles, which will require ages to thin! many a nobleman retains in its native state a wood 30 miles in circumference around his spacious mansion, merely as ground for pleasure, or a picturesque view. Sledges are a most useful conveyance, and the horses are fleet, hardy, and durable. In one day, the traveller will

meet 800 sledges with tallow in one province, with corn in a second, and in a third with flax or linens, to be transmitted from various quarters to St. Petersburg. If the workman were not the slave of the merchant, if his sustenance were not cheap, if the first cost of the article were not trivial, no export could be made at a reasonable price of one article from an empire so extended, and so remote from the rest of the globe. *Sistimus hic ubi desuit orbis*. Line requires much attendance in the sowing and reaping and clearing of it: it is then brought on foot by a single man to a merchant's house in a village: it is sent in a sledge or on a horse 200 miles to a river, and 1000 on the river to the capital. Oil is also conveyed in pots of 3 or 4 quaris to a dealer: it is stored into a puncheon, and is shipped for an outport. England is the principal market for Russian commodities; the trade between the two kingdoms is natural; each requires the productions of the other. Russia is in want of the more finished manufactures in iron and cotton; England of the rough, or the raw, articles of line, or linens. Farming and domestic manufacture by the hand is universal, but not so the use of machines, as in Britain, or the exclusive devoting a whole district to weaving. Mills, however, wrought by water, and employed in the sawing of timber, grinding corn, or threshing oats, are of great use on their extensive farms.

The Russians are so ingenious, that they rapidly imitate the most accurate models, and copy any curious, but not the more *complicated* operations. For if one large machine for expressing linseed oil in Russia were disarranged, it could not be repaired by one native in Muscovy. By the ancient and extensive intercourse between the two people, the Russians of the interior can speak a few words in the English tongue, and are partial to the English nation. When the Emperor Paul issued an Ukase, or mandate, to oblige them to export to France the same materials, which during three centuries they had remitted to Great Britain, they answered, "that France " would only sell wine and fruit to them, " but England would send money: it was a " land of gold, of gold sufficient to purchase " all their forests, and hives and plantations " of flax!"

When the madman attempted to exasperate the villagers against our seamen; when he insulted them with the titles of "mad dogs and pirates;" when his officers, who superintended their march, were required to watch men so dangerous, and to stab all the mutinous; his schemes of vengeance were frustrated by the civility and mildness of the Russian peasants. In a very few villages only, did the ragged children of the poor, ever give them the name of "Hogs;" and only after

much provocation from one drunken sailor, did the commanding officer of one division, place all the British under his command, between the fixed bayonets of his men, and threaten them with death, on a repetition of the offence. The sailor had struck the officer, and had, on the preceding day, threatened to burn down a cottage, if the villager did not give him a drink of milk. The good will of the officer, however, was recovered by a captain of one of the ships, who spoke Russian, and was secured by regularly inviting him to dinner, and treating him with tea at any hour of the day.

The Court issues no gazettes, but an Ukase, and permits no books to be published but those which are favourable to despotism and military power; yet the people are acquiring ideas of liberty! The English were guarded into the interior with military pomp. At the beat of a drum they were daily mustered, and loaded their baggage on the sledges, or kibitkis. The captains obtained one for their baggage, and one for a coach: the seamen obtained a sledge for every ship's company. They travelled at the slow rate of 14 miles a day. The greatest journey any of the companies performed was 900 miles. Soldiers, with bayonets fixed, moved on the front, flanks, and rear, of the column. From a captain to a cabin boy, all were supplied with a cap, two pair of stockings, leather gloves, a sash and a blanket. Each master was accompanied by ten men; they were lodged in some towns at the distance from each other of 40 or 50 miles. They were obliged to march two days, and halt over the third. From the end of November, to the end of January, they were employed on their tedious journey through Novogorod, or Moscow, to the villages of Keluga: I say villages, because all Russia is divided into governments, and each government contains one town and 12 hamlets, scattered over a vast extent of land: not 12 Russian villages could be found in a space equal to one quarter of an English county. At Verezh in Veronetz, the climate is healthful; but in a Russian village time appears heavy, and the hours long; the mode of life is tedious and uniform.

As the peasants eat brown bread, kneaded with straws, a present of a *white* loaf from the baron of a village was highly acceptable. The expense of living was wonderfully cheap: the men at Iwer subsisted at three pence a day: flour merely amounted to one shilling, a stone weight: wild fowl was equally abundant: a dinner containing a mess of two or three dishes, only cost three pence: a hare could be obtained at the same price, and a roasting pig at a shilling. Provisions were yet cheaper at Astrakan. The expense of travelling is extremely light. The cost of a carriage to convey three persons from Ve-

ronetz to Moscow, three pounds ten shillings. The expense of a tour from Moscow to Petersburg, 500 miles, is four pounds ten shillings: a tour through all Muscovy would not ascend beyond one hundred pounds, if you travel, as our captains, in sledges. A boy is to be bought as a *servant*, not however as a *slave*; and is generally presented, upon his liberty, with his wages and a present of a few rubles. No foreigner can buy a boor for life, or for export. The price of a woman is very low, though by the fair it would not be reckoned *reasonable*; a good personable female is to be purchased as a slave, or as a wife, for five shillings: an inferior beauty for a ruble.

Such are the manners of that class of people with which our humble travellers were called by necessity to associate. To such the profession of arms has somewhat the air of promotion. The mind feels a sense of authority entrusted; the person is gratified by better clothing and superior appearance; the prospect of possible rise to eminence has something cheering in it; and the regularity of military duties after a while becomes habit. Hence we need not wonder that Russia can assemble such vast armies: nor that a Russian is devoted to the exertions, or to the passive duties of arms. Another gentleman thus speaks of the soldiery.

No soldiers in Europe display a nobler appearance. The 12 or 16,000 guards, who are disciplined at Petersburg, are all *chosen* men, tall, broad, and muscular: the raw recruits are placed upon pins, are beat and roused into activity: so violent is their military exercise, that *some burst a blood-vessel*, and many die in their *noviciate*, or seasoning: every man marches with as proud and gallant a step as an officer. Every officer delivers even a letter, or a message to his superiour with manly grace; they are the sons, or relatives of the nobility.

They are exercised also in amazing masses. The Petersburg barracks were built to contain 90,000 soldiers. Of these Petersburg guards, only two officers returned from the Polish campaign, who were not killed or wounded! of the privates few have survived the carnage. The Russians, through all the Empire, are easily trained to be perfect soldiers by a discipline of six weeks; for from national spirit, from military pride, from their extreme abstinence, from their patience and perseverance, nature, and climate, and a sense of their grand empire, prepare them to become heroes. They are easily elated and always boastful. It is a physical impossibility that such troops should sink into cowardice.

Poland, considered as a part of Russia, differs but little from what has been already said; in its manners, its state of civilization, and its general appearance.

In its forests Mr. Brooks, the celebrated collector of rare and undescribed animals, led during three years a savage, romantic, wild life. He slept with his company of one hundred Polanders, under trees or in their branches: he drew his provision from the beasts of the chase which he pursued and took. Hares and pheasants, so valuable in England, are incredibly abundant in a region so thinly-peopled. He literally swept the woods with one hundred followers and troops of dogs. His followers received no wages but brandy and tobacco: their time was of no value, and hunting was the pastime or the business of their life.

Warlike as that excursion was, against the roaming animals of the woods, a much worse war thunders around them now. We call them wild and savage; but, could they explain their sentiments, and give their reasons, with much greater effect would they urge against human kind that perpetual sacrifice of lives to unprincipled ambition, which disturbs their repose, and terrifies them amid the thick recesses of their forests. . . . But we are getting into a politico-moralizing strain, which being foreign from the subjects of the volume before us, reminds of our duty to conclude the article by closing the book.

The Resources of Russia, in the Event of a War with France; and an Examination of the Prevailing Opinion relative to the Political and Military Conduct of the Court of St. Petersburg, with a Short Description of the Cozaks. By M. Eustaphie, Russian Consul at Boston. 8vo. pp. 52. Price 2s. America, Printed. London, Reprinted. Stockdale, 1812.

M. EUSTAPHIE is the gentleman to whom the public is indebted for the best account of the Cozaks ever published, that in the course of six letters, inserted in the Literary Panorama, Vol. II. p. 129, 377, and continued in the third Volume: compare also Vol. I. p. 1205.

The portraits are there drawn from the life; and from memoranda made on the spot. A principal article of this pamphlet, though new in America, would therefore, be a mere repetition to our readers.

In our last number the sentiments of the Hon. Colonel Dillon informed us of the striking natural characteristics of the Russian soldier,—to which could the assistance derived from science, and enlightened politics be added, the armies of that nation would be all but invincible. M. Eustaphie properly enough enlarges on this subject: which we have anticipated. He is extremely urgent to clear his country from the charge of *vacillation in politics*. Let the public weigh his arguments: he has not found it convenient to hint, at the intrigues carried on among the great: nor at the mob of French actors, actresses, daubers in oil and water colours, language masters, dancing masters, &c. &c. among whom were certain *commissioned agents and agentes*, who well watched opportunities to support their party in the Russian Court. Accepting his work, therefore, simply as a statement of the resources of Russia, we can but wish that they may be uprightly and wisely administered; and then we have no fear for the event of her present arduous struggle.

The population of Russia, as a source of national strength, claims our earliest consideration. The first computation was made by order of Peter the Great, in the year 1719; and the return was 14 millions of both sexes, including the Ukraine, and the newly conquered countries of Estonia, Livonia, and part of Finland. So small a return, notwithstanding the considerable acquisition of territory, will not be surprising, when we reflect on the anarchy, confusion, cruel wars, and other calamities which had, in the preceding ages, desolated the Russian empire.

By the second enumeration, in 1743, there appeared an increase of upwards of two millions; and by the third, in 1761, of four millions more. In the year 1781, when a fourth report was made, eight millions were gained; and the fifth and last census, which took place in 1794, by an accession of four millions, gave the total at 32 million inhabitants. About this time, from 1794 to 1795, the annexation of Lithuania and Courland to the Russian crown, brought in five millions more, and increased the whole population to 37 millions.

As no disastrous events have since impeded the progressive operation of natural causes; and as the tables presented annually to the synod, from all the parishes throughout the empire, of births, marriages, and deaths, shew the regular increase of 500,000 for each year; we can, without fear of error, state the pre-

sent population of Russia, ending with the last year (1811), at 45 and half, or at 46 millions, if we add the tract of country acquired from Poland by the treaty of Tilsit.

Our opinion of the policy of Russia in the treaty of Tilsit is known: from the strength of that country therefore must be deducted in our opinion, all that seemed to be gained at Tilsit,—and in Finland. The major part of this population, says M. E. is seated in the European rather than the Asiatic dominions of Russia.

The following are the sources of the yearly revenue of Russia.

	Roubles.
Poll tax.....	52,000,000
Duties on distilleries	25,000,000
Custom-House duties	13,000,000
Produce of the mines and the mint	10,000,000
Stamp duties	8,000,000
Fisheries, mills, forests and post-offices	6,000,000
The tribute of subjected nations..	1,000,000
Total.....	115,000,000

As this revenue is not dependent on the fluctuating state of foreign exchange, it must be calculated at par; and is therefore equal to 15 million pounds sterling. Unquestionably it makes no figure by the side of 30 millions in the disposal of France, or 50 millions annually brought to the British exchequer; but then it should be considered, that the above revenue of Russia is free, permanent, unincumbered with heavy interest on national debt, and has all these additional sources untouched, which in France and England are nearly exhausted.

The system of taxation can scarcely be said to exist in Russia. The poll-tax, amounting to little more than one rouble per head, and being nearly all the people pay, certainly deserves not the name of a system. The manufacturing interest, if we except the articles exported, is not burdened with taxes; and from its visible progress, as appears from the yearly important diminution of almost 2 million roubles in the imports of foreign manufactures, this branch of industry promises to Russia, in the hour of need, no inconsiderable support.

The produce and consumption of salt, amounting yearly to 20 million pounds, upwards of 800,000 tons, formerly an important branch of revenue to the government, but now free and unproductive, may be resumed on emergency, and under the auspices of the superior administration now placed over it, may be rendered more than ever profitable. All the branches of agriculture, as regards consumption at home, are free from taxes, and may be made largely to contribute to the relief of

national necessities. Russia has not as yet had recourse to duties on malt-liquors, the consumption of which is immense; or on houses, windows, dogs, coaches, and every domestic and foreign luxury; nor has she wielded yet the potent engine of a funding system. In short, she has the example of France and England before her; and if the worst comes, she can but relieve herself in the same manner; though, I think, she is in no immediate danger of being driven to this extremity.

But the great strength of Russia is the fertility of her provinces; the cheapness of the produce from land, rendering subsistence easy; and affording opportunity for a little money to go a great way. Her security against her present enemy is the ignorance of her people:—her danger arises in part from the prevalence of the French language—and not that alone, among her better educated classes.

The products of the Russian mines have repeatedly occupied our pages. M. E. sums them up in the following table.

	Pounds.	Roubles.	Copecks.	pr. pound	Value in Roub.
Gold	40	15,000	—	—	600,000
Silver	1,300	1,000	—	—	1,300,000
Lead	50,000	4	—	—	400,000
Copper	185,000	20	—	—	7,000,000
Iron	8,000,000	4,80	—	—	14,000,000
Total	8,236,340				Total 20,400,000

The Cloth Manufactories of Russia, according to the report of 1804, were 1553 in number, containing 2458 looms; and employing 28,689 hands of both sexes. The quantity of cloth, manufactured that year only for the army, was 1,806,632 arshins, or about 1,405,158 English yards.

The Leather Manufactories, 850 in number, which, besides domestic consumption, exported in the year 1804 to the value of 1,786,871 roubles; as well as the Linen Manufactories, 235 in number, employing 23,711 hands, and enabling Russia annually to make considerable exports, are too well known to suppose the Russian soldier can ever be in want of things so necessary to his health and comfort.

The manufactory of Arms in Tula, from 1770 to 1780, produced upwards of 162,500 muskets, and 63,000 pair of pistols, besides the correspondent number of swords, sabres, and other arms, at the low rate of 4 roubles per musket, and the rest in proportion.

We recommend this little work to the notice of the public. It will enlighten many in America; and may be useful among ourselves.

Phædri Augusti liberti Fabellæ novæ duo et triginta ex codice Perottino Regiæ Bibliothecæ Neapolitanæ, juxta editionem Cataldi Jannellii. 12mo. pp. 40. E typis Crapelet, Parisiis, 1812.

Julii Phædri Fabulæ novæ et veteres; novæ juxta collatas Cassitti et Jannellii editiones, Neapoli nuper emissas; cùm selectis ex utriusque commentario notis; veteres, juxta accuratissimam editionem Bipontinam; cùm selectis doctissimi viri Schwabe ex commentario notis. Parisiis, è typis Leblanc.

THE discovery of thirty-two *new* fables of Phædrus, if they were genuine, would be highly gratifying to the learned world. Phædrus was the slave of Augustus, and obtained his liberty by the merit of his fables. Works so highly rewarded by the Emperor, in the most polished period of Rome, would claim no common interest. But the question of their authenticity remains to be decided. Nicolas Perotti, bishop of Siponto, lived in the 15th century. He wrote a folio volume intitled *Cornucopia*, on the first book only of Martial's Epigrams. Had he been equally condescending on the others, what a charming sight in a library had been *fourteen folio volumes* of Commentaries on Martial! In a small manuscript of 170 pages in Svo., containing about one hundred and sixty pieces, were found copied thirty-two unpublished fables of Phædrus; thirty others of the same writer, already known; thirty-six of Avienus, not reported as *new*, and sixty epigrams by Perotti himself. This MS. was known to Burman; but had been missed, and is lately recovered by M. Andres, conservator of the royal library at Naples. M. Cataldo Jannelli, one of the librarians, has printed these fables, with a commentary; has restored the passages damaged by time, by spots of mould, &c., and, in short, has treated this discovery as truly that of a valuable classic. He has added three dissertations; the second is in proof that these fables are really the work of Phædrus. They have been translated into Italian verse, by M. Petroni, and into French prose, by M. Bignoli. The arguments of M. Jannelli are thought by some to be conclusive. Certain it is,

that the five books of Phædrus, long used in our schools, were not discovered till 1596; when they were found by P. Pithou, in the library of St. Remi, at Rheims: and that to this day all competent judges are not satisfied whether they really appertain to the Augustan age.

There are only two passages in ancient writers, in which Phædrus is mentioned. One is a verse of Martial, in which, enquiring the employment of a friend, he asks,

An amulatur improbi jocos Phædri?

"Is he intent on equalling Phædrus in the jocose but bitter style?" This character seems hardly applicable to a fabulist; but rather to a writer of epigrams, or satires. The second passage is more express. It is in the preface of Avienus, who lived in the fourth century, to his own fables: he distinctly names Phædrus as the author of five books of fables. Scriverius of Harlem denied that the fables published by Pithou were written by Phædrus: he thought them not worthy of the age of Augustus; nor of the gift of liberty. He quotes from Perotti, bishop of Siponto, a passage in which he acknowledges as *his own*, though borrowed in another form from Avienus, a fable beginning

Olim quas vellent esse in tutelâ tuâ,

and ending, after eleven verses,

Nisi utile quod facimus, stulta est gloria.

Now, these twelve verses are found word for word in one of those fables of Phædrus published by Pithou; here, then, is the authority of the *former* fables of Phædrus, impugned on the testimony of Perotti, who is the only evidence in favour of these newly discovered: was he acquainted with *those* fables, and adopted a passage from them, they not being then published? Certain it is, that he did not borrow them in another form, as he pretends, from Avienus, for that writer has no such matter.

This statement, it must be confessed, bears hard on the good faith of Perotti; who, nevertheless, was a man of the greatest learning, as well as a bishop. He was attached to Cardinal Bessarion, famous for his erudition: he was his conclavist. He also prevented him from being Pope. It is said, that three cardinals applied for admission to Cardinal Bessarion one morn-

ing, intending to offer him the Tiara, in the name of the whole sacred college; but Perotti knowing that his lordship was retired to his closet for the purpose of study, could not allow him to be *disturbed*, to see cardinals! he therefore sent away the deputies, and the proposal went off. When Bessarion was informed of the honour intended him, he said to Perotti, *you have lost me the Tiara, and lost yourself a Cardinal's hat.*

While the learned on the Continent are divided in opinion on the authenticity of these fables, their character must remain undecided. Their learned editors are clear in their judgment that they display the very style, and manner of the freed-man of Augustus: but, *the opinion of the very learned Heyne is against them.*

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*Mémoires de Frédérique Sophie Wilhelmine de Prusse, Margrave de Bareith, Sœur de Frédéric-le-Grand; écrits de sa main. 8vo. en deux Tomes. Prix £1. 1s. Brunswick, Paris et Londres; chez Colburn: 1812.*

*Memoirs of Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, Princess Royal of Prussia, Margravine of Bareith, Sister of Frederic the Great. Written by herself. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. Price £1. 1s. Colburn. London: 1812.*

THAT departed personages should return from the state of death, to gratify our curiosity respecting events in which they were implicated while living, is impossible; notwithstanding the pretensions of those who have arrogated to themselves the necromantic power.—They practiced imposition; but they never repaid by the procuration of real intelligence the credulity or the liberality of those who commissioned their services. But supposing the possibility of such a return, supposing that visits to this nether world were permitted, would parties thus distinguished retain their former passions, prejudices, weaknesses, follies? When hopes and fears, expectations and apprehensions were over, would they be equally self-complacent, would they cherish their partialities and their aversions as before? Most certainly not: human weaknesses perish in the tomb: no delusions pass that boundary.

Posthumous publication of secret memoirs is, as near as possible, a recall of the departed spirit for the purpose of relating the history of its actions, but it differs essentially, inasmuch, as they were written while all the disparagements attending our nature were in full force; while disappointments vexed, and while cares corroded the writer: while temper maintained its influence, and the mists of life surrounded the most penetrating expectations. Self love more than veils our imperfections from us; we allow full weight to our own arguments; and the reasons or the feelings which determined ourselves in the part we acted, *must be*, in our opinion, sufficient to convince every reader of the rectitude of our intentions and the soundness of our judgment. If we suffer, it is without cause; if we incur censure, it is undeservedly; if we create enemies, they alone are to blame; if we meet with misfortunes, they befall us without our fault; if with checks, or disappointments, or even ruinous adversities, we blame the injustice of others, or what is equally convenient, we accuse fate of malignity or cruelty; but we never accuse ourselves, or confess that we ought to have taken a different course from that we did take, or to have shaken off prejudices, the bias of which has been active and detrimental as time and incidents afforded opportunity.

This partiality to self is a universal ingredient in human nature: we detect it in the savage, and the sage confesses it; in the uneducated it blazes conspicuously; in the well instructed it is latent but not extinguished; the peasant obeys its power; and the prince is rare,—and the princess, too,—who is not enslaved by this universal victor. Certainly, we shall not describe the princess Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina of Prussia, Margravine of Bareith, and sister of Frederic the Great, as an instance of exemption from the power of this principle. Here and there in these memoirs a trait of character from her own pen, justifies the rumours which during her life time were circulated concerning her. That she had wit we readily believe; but it was caustic, and satirical; that she had pride is clear from her own confession: and not to have been passionate would have rendered doubtful her descent from her father, Frederic William. Nevertheless, we are obliged

to her pen for the best description of a semi-barbarous court, that we know of: for an acquaintance with characters strongly marked, and powerfully displayed

Her father, the king, was avaricious in no ordinary degree; to unlock his strong chest was to break his heart: yet his passion for military establishments was unlimited, although such are notoriously most expensive. His devotion was extreme, but rather through fear of the Devil than of God, if his slavery to the bottle (to say nothing of his tobacco-pipe,) may be admitted as a fair criterion. His anger was that of a brute, rather than of a man; and kicks and cuffs and *canings* were ordinary expressions of his displeasure. His language was the very reverse of royal; it emulated in vivacity and grossness that of our Billingsgate. His Queen was tormented by ambition: her intrigues to gratify that passion tormented her family; incapable of keeping a secret, she by her blabbings brought on herself the very dangers she most anxiously dreaded. The brother of the Margrave (afterwards Frederic styled the Great) was obstinate, if his father had any cause for his brutal behaviour to him; and was certainly nothing less than a traitor to his country if he told the truth, when he acknowledged receiving money (while prince) as colonel of his regiment, from a foreign power (the Empress). — This same brother was dissolute and debauched; addicted to low amours when young, though after he ascended the throne his example banished the sex from his Court, and crimes worse than libertine looked to him for protection, and some affirm, found a patron. The Margravine does not spare her sisters in the course of these memoirs; and to say truth, the account she gives of all whose lot it was to be of her company is far enough from erring on the favourable side. The work abounds with curious anecdotes: it develops the mysteries of a despotic court, with great accuracy; it may safely be recommended to the perusal of those who judge of stations by external appearances; it is a proper medicine for correcting ambitious prepossessions; it explains some of the causes of political events, as they then stood; and those who can estimate the effect of principles on incidents long subsequent, will find in these volumes matter for reflection on the alliance of re-

tributive justice with the progress of natural consequences.

The rapid rise of the Prussian Monarchy has been attributed to an uncommon succession of wise princes; and this it must be acknowledged was the apparent good fortune of those states; but these same wise princes thought too much of themselves, and too little of their country; the edifice they raised was like that which adorned certain streets of Berlin, handsome enough in front, but miserably supported within. The people did not prosper, though the prince was deemed powerful. The body politic was not strengthened, though the countenance it bore became fierce. We have seen the end of the passion for gigantic grenadiers, the furtherance of which was the only way of access to the good graces of Frederic William; and of that exorbitant disposition for accumulation of money, which filled indeed the coffers of the King, but diminished the wealth, by reducing the productive powers of his people. We have seen the love of money become the pivot on which turned the fate of Prussia (as of Europe), and as might be expected, bribery in a bad cause re-acting with fatal consequences on the unprincipled sovereign who accepted it.

The characters of other kings, also, are more than equally to their discredit; if the scandals here related are true. Augustus of Poland receives his own daughter as his mistress, after she had lived in the same character with her brother. He endeavours to seduce the king of Prussia to infidelities of a like nature; and he succeeds in entrapping the son, though the father spurned the temptation. Even the father-in-law of the authoress, though far from the worst in the group, is devoted to wine, and totally ignorant of the concerns or condition of his people. In short, most of the princes recorded by this *dashing* writer [we must except her husband so far as this history goes] are either fools or knaves; and most of the princesses are coquettes or vixens: warped either in body, in manners, or in mind; or in all.

The ministers confided in by the monarchs are scoundrels, without exception, if they have talents sufficient for iniquity; and especially the ministers of Prussia, who plot the destruction of their own sovereign and his heir apparent, in a theatre purposely to be set on fire.

There is not in the whole work a single character that we can recommend for imitation. There is in it neither hero nor heroine, who may figure to advantage in a decent novel. Not a soul on whom specks show most distinctly, as on snow; but rather a general expanse of black very little relieved with goodness, like a turf bog, on which here and there a hail stone glitters and disappears. From this work, which the inquisitive after manners and anecdotes will peruse with avidity, and much to their gratification, we extract a few specimens; not affecting to doubt the authenticity of the copy, nor distrusting the means of information which were in the power of the princess.

Sophia Dorothea, queen of Prussia, mother of the margravine, was a princess of Hanover by descent; and from the time of her daughter's birth was intent on marrying her to prince Frederic, born about the same time, and afterwards heir apparent to the crown of England. Fate determined otherwise; as we learn from the memoirs before us: says the writer,

There were at that time several Swedish officers at Berlin, who had been taken prisoners at the siege of Stralsund. One of these officers, of the name of Cron, had acquired some notoriety for his knowledge in judicial astrology; the Queen had the curiosity to send for him. He foretold her that she would be delivered of a princess: to my brother he said, that he would become one of the greatest princes that ever reigned, that he would make considerable acquisitions and die an emperor. My hand did not prove so lucky as that of my brother; the astrologer examined it a long time, and shaking his head, said: *that my life would be a tissue of fatalities, that I should be asked in marriage by four crowned heads, namely, the monarchs of Sweden, of England, of Russia, and of Poland; that, however, I should marry none of those sovereigns.* This prediction was fulfilled, as we shall see hereafter.

Negotiations for the match with England were carried on to the very morning of the marriage of this princess with the margrave of Bareith. On one occasion, the English gentlemen, she says,

Praised me very much to the Queen; and told her that *I had the air of an English lady, and that I was calculated to be one day their sovereign.* This was saying a great deal; for the English fancy themselves so much superior to other nations, that they think they pay a very great compliment when

they say of a person, that he has the appearance of an Englishman.

These promising appearances were fatally interrupted by the violence of the king her father. The English court had sent to Berlin an agent to negotiate a double marriage, that of the prince of Wales with Sophia Wilhelmina; and that of Frederic of Prussia, with the princess Amelia of England: but knowing that the Prussian minister, Grumkow, was inimical to Hanover and therefore to Britain—the dismissal of this minister was insisted on. They affirmed also that Grumkow betrayed his master; which they offered to prove by producing original documents.

The answers from England arrived in the mean time. They were such as the king could wish. Every one of his demands was granted, but still on condition that he should remove Grumkow, before any article was signed. Sir — Hotham had received *intercepted original letters* of that minister. He informed the king of the circumstance, and demanded a secret audience. Sekendorff [the imperial ambassador] who had his spies every where, was apprized of it. He got the start of Sir — Hotham, and had a prior interview with the king. He descanted on the pains which the emperor had taken to gain his friendship, on the condescension with which he had granted him leave to recruit in his dominions, and on the guarantee he had given him of the duchies of Juliers and Berg; adding, that it was very hard for the emperor to see that, in spite of all his advances, his Prussian majesty abandoned him to side with his enemies.

He carried his hypocrisy so far as to shed tears, and acted his part so well, that his speech made a lasting impression. The king remained thoughtful and uneasy; he replied very little, and left him soon after. He continued in a horrible humour the rest of the day. The next morning, the 14th of July, Sir — Hotham had his audience. After having assured the king that his court granted all he had wished, he handed him Grumkow's letters; remarking, that he had no doubt but the king would dismiss him as soon as he had perused them; that one of them was indeed in cyphers, but, that persons had been found clever enough to decypher it. The king took the letters with an enraged countenance, threw them into Sir — Hotham's face, and lifted up his leg as if to give him a kick. He however recollected himself, and left the room without saying any thing, clapping the door in a violent passion. The English minister withdrew in as great a rage as the king. As soon as he got home, he

sent for the Danish and Dutch ministers, to whom he related what had passed. He shewed the spirit of an Englishman on the occasion, and assured those gentlemen, that if the king had staid a moment longer, he should have forgot himself, and have demanded satisfaction. He interested them in his cause, which was that of all crowned heads. His character of ambassador having been violated by the affront, he declared that, his negociation being at an end, he should leave Berlin early the next morning. The queen was informed of this distressing affair by a note which Sir — Hotham wrote to Madam de Bulow. Her grief may easily be conceived. The king, on his part, was a prey to bitter remorse. Being extremely sorry for his ebullition, he had recourse to the Danish and Dutch ministers, and intreated them to make matters up with the English ambassador. He commissioned them to apologize to the latter for the offence into which he had been betrayed, protesting that if he would stay, he would endeavour to obliterate it by the kindest treatment. The whole day passed in messages backwards and forwards, without obtaining any thing of Sir — Hotham, who remained inflexibly determined to depart. As his uneasiness increased in proportion as the day advanced, he gave the Danish and Dutch envoys full powers to offer a formal reparation to be made in their presence.

This matter was never forgot; and it contributes to explain one cause of the rancour which during the life of George II. existed between the kings of Britain and Prussia. As Britons too, we feel this insult; though we have since seen a British ambassador in equally critical circumstances. But what could be expected from a king who used his heir apparent still worse? Says the princess,

My brother at length grew more and more impatient, and repeatedly told me, "that he was determined to make his escape, and only waited for an opportunity." His mind was so exasperated, that he would not listen to my exhortations, and vented his passion against me. One day, when I was using all my efforts to appease him, he said, "you are always preaching patience, but you will not put yourself in my place; I am the most unfortunate being; surrounded from morn to night with spies who put malicious constructions upon my words and actions. I am forbidden the most innocent recreations. I dare not read, I dare not touch an instrument, and I enjoy those pleasures but by stealth and trembling. But what has driven me to despair, is the adventure which I lately had at Potsdam, of which I have given no account

to the Queen, that I might not alarm her. As I was entering the room of the King in the morning, he instantly seized me by the hair, and threw me on the ground, and after having tried the vigour of his arms upon my poor body, he dragged me, in spite of my resistance, to a window, and was going to perform the office of the mutes of the seraglio; for, seizing the cord with which the curtain is fastened, he drew it round my neck. Fortunately I had had time to get up from the ground; I laid hold of his hands, and screamed as loudly as I could. A valet immediately came to my assistance, and snatched me from his gripe. Every day I am exposed to the same perils; my situation is so desperate, that nothing but desperate remedies will cure it. Katt is in my interest: he is attached to me, and will follow me to the farthest corner of the globe, if I chuse. Keith will also join me. These two friends will facilitate my flight; I am concerting every thing with them for the execution of my plan.

As is known to all the world, Frederic put this plan into execution, and was taken in the fact. Katt was afterwards decapitated before his eyes, with circumstances of great cruelty. Keith escaped, and was Frederic's famous marshal. The story is told with every particular by the margravine; and forms a considerable part of the first volume. The princess, herself, was ordered into confinement, the severity of which is sufficiently evident from the following story.

One day when Madam de Sonsfeld and myself were at table, looking wistfully at each other, having nothing to eat but a vile sort of soup made of water and salt, and a hash of stale bones, full of hair and filth, we heard a pretty loud knocking against the window. Surprized, we rose in haste to see what it was. We found it was a crow, with a crust of bread in her bill: as soon as she saw us, she dropped it on the outside of the window, and flew away. Tears, at this sight, started into our eyes. "Our fate is lamentable indeed," said I to my governess, "since it moves even dumb creatures; they take more pity on us than those human beings who treat us with so much cruelty! Let us consider it as a good omen, indicating an alteration in the aspect of our affairs. I am now reading the Roman history, and I find in it," continued I, jokingly, "that the approach of crows is a lucky presage." However, there was nothing supernatural in this incident. The crow was a tame one belonging to Margrave Albert. She had perhaps lost her way,

and was endeavouring to find her home again. My servants, however, thought the circumstance so miraculous, that in a short time it was divulged all over the town: and it inspired so much commiseration for my sufferings, among the French protestant refugees, that, at the risk of incurring the King's resentment, they sent me choice victuals in baskets placed before my door, and which Mrs. Mermann took care to empty. This action, and the concern which they expressed for my brother, have given me a high esteem for the members of the French protestant colonies; and I have made it a rule to relieve and protect them whenever I found an opportunity.

The extravagance of the king amidst all his avarice deserves to be recorded.

The first room contains a silver chandelier which weighs ten thousand Prussian dollars; the whole assortment is equally heavy in proportion. The second room is still more superb; the pier-glasses are of massy silver, and the mirrors twelve feet in height; twelve persons may conveniently sit at the tables placed under these glasses. The chandelier is much larger than in the first room, and the furniture of each apartment increases proportionally in size: the last hall contains the largest pieces. Here are the portraits of the King and Queen, and those of the Emperor and Empress, as large as life, in massy silver frames. The chandelier weighs fifty thousand dollars: the globe is so large that a child of eight years old might conveniently sit in it: the plates are six feet high, and the stands twelve. The gallery for the musicians is also of silver: in short, this hall contains more than two millions of plate in weight. It is all wrought with much taste: but, after all, it is a magnificence which does not please the sight, and is attended with many inconveniences: for, instead of wax candles, tapers are burnt, which cause a suffocating vapour, and blacken the faces and clothes. The King my father got all this plate after his first journey to Dresden. He had seen in that town the treasure of the King of Poland; he wished to surpass that monarch, and being unable to excel him in precious and rare stones, he betthought himself of getting what I have described, that he might possess a novelty of which no sovereign of Europe had yet been possessed.

What barbarous magnificence!

The King concluded his life, in as strange a manner as he had conducted it. "He felt his reigning passion strong in death," if ever any man did: for we know from other authority, that when he was unable to exercise his troops, abroad, he

beheld their exercises through a window of his palace; and when he could no longer sit at the window, a select number of them were exercised before him in his apartment. His last moments are thus described by his daughter.

He terminated his reign and his life on the 31st of May. He had been very ill the whole night through. At seven in the morning he caused himself to be drawn in his rolling chair to the apartment of the queen, who was still asleep, not believing him so dangerously ill. "Rise," said he to her, "I have but a few hours to live: I wish to have, at least, the satisfaction of dying in your arms." He ordered himself next to be conveyed to my brothers, of whom he took a tender leave, with the exception of the prince royal, whom he ordered to follow him into his apartment. On getting there he sent for the two prime ministers, the Prince of Anholt, and all the generals and colonels who were then at Potsdam. He went through the ceremony of abdication, and gave over all his authority to his son, then turning to the Prince of Anholt, "You are the oldest of my generals," said he, "and you deserve to have my best horse." He ordered it immediately to be brought, and seeing the prince-royal affected, "It is the lot of man," he said: "we must all pay the tribute to nature." He gave orders to all his servants to wear a new livery which he had caused to be made for them, and that his regiment should wear a new uniform. The queen then entered: she had scarcely been a quarter of an hour in the room when the king fainted away: he was immediately put to bed, when by the means of the efforts employed he was restored to his senses. Looking around him, and seeing the servants in their new dress; "Vanity of vanities," said he, "all is vanity." Then addressing his first physician, he asked him if his end was near: the physician having informed him that he had still a half hour to live, he asked for a looking-glass, and having looked at himself in it, he smiled and said, "I am very much changed, I shall cut a very ugly appearance when dying." He reiterated his question to the physicians, and on their telling him that a quarter of an hour had elapsed, and that his pulse was ascending, "So much the better," he answered; "I shall soon return to nothing." They then wished that two clergymen might enter to pray with him, but he told them that he knew all they had to say, and that they might therefore withdraw. He became weaker and weaker, and at last expired at midday.

The development of some other characters will be the object of a second article.

*Abrégé de l'Histoire de Gil Blas de Santillane*, de Le Sage. Par N. Wanoostrocht, Docteur en Droit. 12mo. pp. 339. Prix 4s. Boosey, London, 1812.

It has long been acknowledged that an edition of this pleasant history was much wanted, divested of those passages which for young folks savoured too strongly of a certain freedom of expression; as well as of those episodes which were so little attached to the main history, that they seemed to be inserted merely for swelling out the volumes. We are glad this undertaking has fallen into such able hands, for we are fully persuaded, with the worthy doctor, that it is very essential that the rising generation should be presented with those books, which, although amusing, are correctly chaste; and which, inculcating just and proper sentiments, may prove an antidote to all danger of corrupting either the manners or the minds of youth. Such appears to be the laudable motive for presenting this *abrégé* to the public, in which all the adventures wherein the hero bore a principal part have been carefully preserved; thus uniting what its author so much wished, the useful with the agreeable.

*The Speech of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in the House of Lords on the Catholic Question, on Tuesday, April 21, 1812, with Proofs and Illustrations.* Qto. Pp. 68. Asperne, London: 1812.

EVERY friend to his country must pursue with pleasure, a speech, the object of which is to oblige "Bigotry to skulk to the dark and loathsome recess of ignorance, presumption, obstinacy and ill-nature; and to make room for truth, knowledge, reason and generosity." And further, it will afford unfeigned gratification, to witness the pains taken, the arguments employed, the laws consulted by the Royal Duke previous to the delivery of his speech, and appealed to by him in this publication. H. R. H. observes, very justly,—that "the present life cannot be the boundary of our destination; it is but the infancy of our existence,"—that "the directions of our divine master are to love one another;"—that it is a proper question to ask ourselves, "How should I feel

if I were excluded from these civil rights, which are denied my fellow creatures?" "Much," says H. R. H. "certainly depends on the Irish themselves."

"As long," he says, "as they proceed constitutionally, and lay their representations respectfully before their sovereign and parliament, I shall feel myself bound steadily to support them; but from the hour I perceive another system to be adopted—as a friend of order and a faithful subject, I shall then reluctantly withdraw myself from a cause in which I cannot conceal my heart most deeply interested, from motives of the general welfare and good of the country. Let the Roman Catholic laity and priesthood warn their fellow-subjects, that if they, unfortunately, should get irritable, and endeavour to separate from us, they would be working their own downfall, as well as the ruin of their sister kingdom; and that if, in the midst of such a confusion, a foreign enemy were to invade them, their cause would be weakened, and their total destruction follow; as relief would not be the object of the foe, but the possession of all their property, whether Catholic or Protestant. God forbid that such a calamity should visit us! But at the same time that I give this caution to my Catholic, let me equally impress upon my Protestant friends, that our cause would more firmly succeed by promoting the happiness of the people,—by preaching and practising love and union; than in widening the breach, and increasing a division by persecution; which is a principle of injustice, and not a mistaken conscience, begetting fanaticism, and propagating, instead of suppressing, opinions of discordance. If we are united among ourselves, by the consciousness that we have all equal rights in the constitution, we need dread neither foreign nor domestic foe; and the interest every man will then take in the welfare of the empire, must give an additional stimulus to his industry and to his exertions. These are my sentiments. I have, for particular reasons, studiously avoided touching upon the coronation oath; not from want of having formed my opinion upon that subject, but from motives of personal respect and delicacy. But one remark I cannot refrain from making; and if I am out of order, I beg the learned Lord to signify it to me, when I shall instantly desist. Much has been said relative to the repugnance shown to the measure in a certain quarter. Should this repugnance have proceeded from considerations of religious and prudential motives warring together, may not the indisposition which most deeply affects us all, and none more particularly than myself, have been occasioned by them? By removing these obstacles, might we not pave the way, and open a gleam for a perfect recovery?"

This is a mystery which can only be known by the Great Disposer of all human events, who alone has a right and a power to take away that life which he has given us; and therefore to his will we must patiently submit, but with pious resignation hope for the best. I could not, however, have brought my mind to have concluded, without mentioning this consideration."

The Appendix shews that it is not a slight view of the subject, that has been taken by the Royal author. As to the article of Confession of Sins, and Absolution from them, we believe it is much misunderstood, and more abused, even by protestants; and we conceive that the retention of this ceremony in some protestant communities, is not a valid argument in its favour as practised among Catholics. This, with some other matters, might bear explanation, tantamount to reformation, among the reformed themselves.

*The Friendly Call of Truth and Reason, to a new Species of Dissenters, &c. By Rev. Edward Barry, M. D. [now D. D.] of Wallingford, Berks. 8vo. Pp. 179. Cowslade and Co., Reading: 1812.*

THIS is a new edition of a work published some years ago; but it is enlarged with various considerations on recent ecclesiastical matters, that have lately risen into notice: such as the Catholic Demands—the Education Schools of Mr. Lancaster and Dr. Bell;—and the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Dr. B. maintains the cause of the Church, as now distinguished, against all comers. The Legislature has thought fit to differ from his feelings on the subject of toleration; and, we suppose, wisely. On some other subjects, he is right; as on the necessity for securing the Baptismal registers of Dissenters, &c. &c.

Dr. B. complains of the very rude, unmannerly, and ungenerous principles which pervade the supporters of the Church of Rome, and are maintained by them, notwithstanding all modern improvements in Christian charity and liberality. His remarks are striking.

Our Establishment with Christian generosity, acknowledges the validity of the Orders of the Roman Catholic Bishops; and if any Priest of that Communion be inclined to make his recantation of the errors of Popery, he becomes directly qualified, without any

fresh Ordination to hold preferment in our Churches. But what is the conduct of our opponents? We will quote the *liberal* sentiments of *their* Church on this occasion, in the language of one of their *modern* Prelates. He tells us, that "In the principles of Catholics, both the ordainer and the ordained are *excommunicated hereticks* and consequently neither have, nor can give, any jurisdiction or spiritual power in the Church of Christ." Again, "That the English Orders to every thinking man, must at the best appear very doubtful." And again, "It cannot be safe for a Christian to continue in a Communion where there are no true Orders of Bishops and Priests, or at least no certainty of any such orders."

This very *liberal minded* Bishop (and he only speaks the *real* sentiments of his Church,) proceeds to inform us, "That without true Orders, they can have no Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, no Absolution, no Eucharistic Sacrifice, no lawful Preaching, no Keys for opening to them the Kingdom of Heaven; in a word, no Church and no Christ: and therefore, where there is an urgent doubt that true Orders are wanting in any Communion, a Christian is obliged to seek for security *elsewhere*, and not to stay with evident danger of perishing amongst those, who are no *Ministers* of Christ, and have no authority from him."

Right Rev. Dr. Challenor, Vic. Ap.

Vide "Grounds of the Old Religion." Dublin Edit. 1808.

Whether Dr. B.'s following arguments addressed to Separatists from the establishment, ought to have appeared in the same pamphlet, exceeds our powers of determination.

The *legal*, the *prescriptive* ministry in the Church is, by the majority of Christendom, attributed to the See of Rome and her adherents; and, we conceive, that conscientious members of that communion do, "*as individuals*, judging for themselves in religious matters," adhere to that body, in consequence of their right of separating from all other Churches, in their judgement less orthodox. This, which we allow to Catholics, who deny it to us, how can we withhold from Dissenters, who do not deny it to us?—How can such, as in the judgment of the majority of Christendom are "*no ministers* of Christ," assume the right of complaint against others, in the very spirit and words of those who, (as in the extract given from Dr. Challenor) deem them "*excommunicated hereticks*," and "in evident danger of perishing."

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Cottage Sketches; or Active Retirement.

By the Author of an Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life, Talents improved, &c. 2 Vols. 12mo. Price 9s. Gale and Co. London: 1812.

NOVELS are obliged by necessity to give a swiftness to the story they relate, which seldom satisfies the mind of the reader. Religious novels suffer more than others under this inevitable rapidity, because in its nature religion is a subject to be sedately thought on, and to be promoted by reflection, by prolonged consideration and inquiry. It is a quiet tranquillizing subject; notwithstanding action and activity are essential parts of it. Perhaps from this cause we were so much pleased with the widow Placid, in a former work of this writer. These Cottage Sketches will not wrest the laurel from the Antidote to the Miseries of Human life. Their tendency is pious; but it is too obvious. The sentiments are characteristic enough; but the writer was afraid to venture on strong contrast of character: she therefore has declined the most powerful of those causes which confer interest on a novel;—and if it be said that the religious workings of the heart, and benevolent practices in the life, the fruits of religion, *should* be at all times interesting, while we admit the truth of the proposition, we must also observe that it is not in the novel form they appear most satisfactory. A grave treatise requires no incident to heighten its effect. In a novel the propriety, or probability of incidents demands no less exercise of judgment than the sentiments; and much more contrivance. The sentiments are fixed by the very institutions of theology: but the fancy of the author may dispose the facts of the story at pleasure. The writer has not allowed sufficient room for display of her imagination. That things might happen as here represented, is possible; but they might happen otherwise; and the reader feels that the chances are many that they would not happen *thus*. This is owing to the narrow canvas intended to be filled up by the author: not to any want of ability: or perhaps our sentiments are derived from the high opinion we, with the public, had formed of her powers; and thus the writer is her

own greatest enemy: Certainly, we are very much her friends. To those who enjoy serious discourse, and disquisition, in season and out of season, these volumes will afford great pleasure; while those who think that corrections of evil dispositions, exposure of bad habits, not so much the punishment of vices, as the reformation of the perversities of the human mind are the *forte* of the author, will do justice to her intentions and her piety in this work, as in all her others.

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*View of the Eruption off the N. W. Coast of the Island of St. Michael, which produced the Islet named Sabrina. Print, about 18 inches, by 12½; with a small Plan of the Islet, and a separate View. Coloured. Boydell and Co. London: 1812.*

WE should leave imperfect our account of a very remarkable incident, inserted in our last, if we did not notice this print; which is one of the most singular that can possibly be imagined. The solid mass of smoke, ashes, pumice-stones, &c. in which the electric fluid plays with indescribable vivacity, forms an object altogether astonishing. The column of steam, or watery vapour, is well expressed; and opposes the wind on the windward side, like that which rises from the Geysers in Iceland: which is forced by the strongest wind to a perpendicular, but resists all further impression. On the leeward side, the cloud sweeps along the sea, but a little above it, dripping as it goes, (rather than forming water spouts; *perhaps*). A representation is by its nature unable to express the perpetually shifting forms of such a phenomenon: that fluctuation can only be thoroughly understood by beholders. *Satuma* island will, however, never again afford beholders such satisfaction, as “it has gradually disappeared, since the month of October 1811, leaving an extensive shoal, which owing to the violence of the sea has not yet been sounded upon. The Consul General at St. Michael’s, W. H. Read, Esq. observes further, that smoke was discovered issuing out of the Sea, in February 1812, near the spot where this wonderful phenomenon appeared.”

This probably is happy for vessels sailing near the spot, as it marks, at least,

by day light, a danger which might otherwise prove fatal because unsuspected. Nobody will suppose that we doubt the authority of the article inserted in the Philosophical Transactions; yet we confess, that this farther testimony, by Capt. Tiltard, gives us pleasure, as an additional illustration of an event, all traces of which are apparently about to perish.

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The Folly and Criminality of Inquiries into Futurity. A Sermon preached at Carfax Church, Oxford, June 14, 1812, by the Rev. T. Falconer, M. A. 8vo. pp. 25. Oxford, Printed for the Author.

The subject discussed in this address is one of which all have felt the influence in some part of their lives; and many all their lives long. A desire to pry into futurity respecting ourselves or others, is something more than curiosity. It is confined to no rank or station in life. Antiquity affords a long list of soothsayers, augurs, fortune-tellers, necromancers, &c. with a thousand different ways of consulting omens, living or dead. And in modern days pretended prophets are not wanting, whether trading on a separate stock of *soi-disant* prescience; or living on the general repute of the tribe; as the gipsies. Cautions against such credulity and folly, might be addressed to every congregation, gentle or simple; and the learned in Oxford, the right worshipful the Mayor and the Aldermen, are not to esteem themselves particularly pointed at by the writer, though this sermon was preached before them. The text is 2 Kings, i. 3. The message of Ahaziah to enquire of Baalzebub, god of Ekron. Perhaps a stronger prohibition might have been found; as this passage seems to tolerate such an enquiry if made at Jerusalem. The following extracts may give an idea of the preacher's arguments.

The object of the unhallowed curiosity, of which I have been speaking, is the discovery of the intentions of the Almighty, which he has in mercy concealed from our sight. He has drawn his mantle of obscurity alike over the evils, which would depress the mind, and impede the progress of duty, and over glories, which could not be manifested without transporting his creatures beyond the dull tenour of the concerns of this world, in which they are appointed to participate. Is there

no criminality in that restless inquisitiveness, which would re-arrange the succession of human events, and explain the order, which they shall observe for the production of the expected good or evil? In what light can such an attempt be regarded by the Almighty Governor of the earth? He has ordained, that we shall know only in part, and see as through a glass darkly: yet we find his creatures endeavouring to annihilate this law of the intellectual and moral constitution of the nature of man. They propose to give perfect knowledge, and to clear up the indistinctness of objects, which an Apostle, who had been translated into the third heaven, could neither comprehend or describe. This imperfection and this indistinctness will continue to characterize our present knowledge of the ways of the Almighty; and he has so fixed its bounds, that in this state we shall not be able to pass beyond them.

Prophets are to be found of all qualifications and in every place; some who profess to have acquired their art by study, others who boast that they are ignorant of letters, and therefore possess it only as an immediate gift of heaven, and each class can show the multitude of their witnesses by the extent of the delusion.

It was not intended, that the circumstances, whether favourable or adverse, which should attend our passage through life, should be previously made known. Like Abraham, we are to proceed on our journey, as we are commanded to direct our steps, not knowing whither we are going. The command is to set out, to do the specific duty; but what shall befall us in the way, how the interval between the heavenly Canaan and the valley of human existence shall be consumed, whether in joy, or weeping; whether the land, through which we are to pass, is to be the howling wilderness, or whether it is to blossom abundantly with the rose of Sharon, are not subjects of knowledge, but shall try the faith of the stranger and the pilgrim.

As to any good that ever has been obtained from such enquiries, we know of none. They sometimes work their own fulfilment. The mind that credits them, almost instinctively obeys them. They more frequently induce anxiety than allay it. They fill the mind with dread; and thereby weaken it. They lead it to consider every thing as a prodigy, and referring to themselves; without the weakest reason, or the smallest authority. They warp even strong minds. Alexander himself as we are informed by Plutarch, was filled with this overweening persuasion; and suffered from his superstition and perverseness.

The celebrated biographer of antiquity has recorded the sentiments and feelings of the great conqueror of the world at the close of his victories. He relates, that "his mind grew disturbed, and timorous; that if the least unusual or extraordinary thing happened, he would needs have it thought a prodigy or a presage, and his court swarmed with diviners and priests, whose business was to sacrifice, and foretell the future. So horrid a thing," remarks the heathen historian, with the wisdom at least of true religion, "is incredulity and a contempt of the gods on one hand, and no less horrid a superstition on the other."

Boydell's Picturesque Views and Scenery of Norway; with Views of the principal Sea-port Towns, including the Western and Southern Parts of the Country: from Drawings made on the spot and engraved by J. W. Edy, with Remarks and Observations that occurred in his Tour. Folio. Part I. containing ten Plates, tinted in colours, with explanatory letter-press. Price £3. 3s. Boydell and Co., London: 1811.

EVERY part of the world has its peculiar objects of interest to the intelligent. Even rocks and masses of unsightly stone are not therefore void of that *picturesque* which pleases the eye, and much more the mind. The operations of nature, acting by the stormy waves of the vast ocean, wash away the looser particles and smaller masses of rock, leaving bare those solid and ponderous blocks, which by their weight, or by their mutual support, or by their mutual insertions, are competent to an effectual and permanent resistance. These in the course of ages have assumed forms the most fantastic and various; they are tinted with infinitely diversified hues from the mosses and other plants to which they afford residence, and from the effects of the seasons on their surface. The whole coast of Norway is formed of such rocks, except in a very few places, where on long, uneven, and unequally distant banks the shore is much more sloping.

Within these fortifications of rocks are intervals containing deep water and accessible shores: these are the harbours of

the country; and on these are situated towns and other establishments for public service. We are not to look here for the majestic monarchs of the vegetable kingdom which flourish between the tropics; nor indeed for the venerable oaks of Britain. But, wherever man has established himself, there we find our curiosity or our sympathy excited to contemplate his country, his mode of life, and his disposition. The travelling part of this series is a succinct account of the country originally composed by John Christian Fabricius, a disciple of Linnæus, in 1778. The interval of time from that date to the present moment, is scarcely an instant in comparison to the duration of the rocks of Norway. What they were then, that they are now. We conceive, however, that the labours of industry have increased since the visit of Fabricius; for certainly the export of the timber of Norway to the metropolis of Britain has greatly increased. The quantity of saw dust constantly thrown into the river (from the saw mills) had so choked up the harbour of Fredericshall, at that time, that vessels were under the necessity of discharging their cargoes at some distance below the town. The accumulations of saw dust thus deposited in the bed of the river appear to have even injured the salmon fishery; the salmon-trout in particular, having almost totally disappeared from this bay. Iron, timber, and salt are the principal productions of the country.

The subject of the first plate is the *Naze* of Norway. A specimen of "the majestic frowning bulwarks of granite, which form the barrier to this country," against the ravages of the ocean.

The *Sheers* are stupendous natural columns of stone, which by thousands encompass the coast; and though varying in their extent, form and distance, all perpendicularly rise through water from one to three hundred fathoms deep. Of these in many instances the summits are only marked by the spray dashing over their heads, or occasionally in the hollow of an immense wave, presenting a black and shapeless mass to the affrighted view. It has been calculated that there are near a million of these gigantic shapes around the coast. By such a rocky rampart, which possibly may consist of myriads of those stony

columns, founded in the bottom of the sea, the capitals whereof scarce rise higher than some fathoms above the waves, almost the whole western coast of Norway is defended.

This description enables us to judge on the adventurous spirit of our British tars, who have repeatedly followed Danish vessels within these *sheers*; notwithstanding their constant "danger from the least storm, which hereabouts gives no warning; inasmuch, that in an instant, unless they have the good fortune of securing themselves in a safe harbour, they may be dashed to pieces in the creeks, which are all enclosed with steep enormous rocks."

The other plates are—view of Heliesund harbour—of the scenery of the islands Helligsø and Heliesund—of part of the south east channel for ships, between those islands—of the rocks in Heliesund—of a romantic scene in the same island—a passage between rocks (with an eagle seizing a fox: this incident ought to have been explained)—a valley in Heliesund,—the chosen retreat of a colony of wild bees; "their nests are suspended from the branch of a pine, or hawthorn, in the form of a pine apple, and of a lead colour. The bees are small, and their honey is uncommonly good. They collect their sweets from a few flowers, the wild thyme, and other odoriferous herbs and plants from the river's bank to the mountain's top, with great care and industry." The Chrystal Rocks afford a remarkable view; the interest of it is increased by the action of a clergyman scattering a spoonful of consecrated earth over the grave of a stranger recently interred. "A circle of stones or a small wooden cross points out the spot where his relics lie. A view of the town of Christiansand concludes this part. Sand is, it seems, rarely met with in Norway; whence this spot is distinguished; for in the streets sand is three or four inches deep. The houses are large quadrangular structures of timber, painted dark red: windows and *chimnies* white. The watchmen proclaim not only the hour of the night, but the point from whence the wind blows.

From this report our readers may perceive that this work is instructive and curious. The whole will comprise eighty views. They were taken in 1800.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

Mr. Clater, of Retford, will shortly publish a new edition of his work on the diseases of horned cattle and sheep.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The literary world will in a few days be gratified with the publication of the *Adversaria* of the late professor Porson. The volume consists of notes and emendations on the different Greek poets, digested and arranged by Prof. Monk and Mr. Blomfield, beautifully printed at the Cambridge University Press, on Greek types cast after the models given by Mr. Porson himself, and embellished with a portrait.

CHEMISTRY.

Sir Humphry Davy has in the press, *Elements of Agricultural Chemistry*, in a course of Lectures delivered before the Board of Agriculture, illustrated by plates.

HISTORY.

Mr. Ivimey is preparing a second volume of his *History of the English Baptists*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Editor of *Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine* has in the press, in two octavo volumes, a *Collection of curious and interesting Letters*, translated from the originals in the Bodleian Library, with biographical and literary illustrations.

Mr. Thom, author of the *History of Aberdeen*, is about to publish the *Annals of Pedestrianism*, which will contain an account of Capt. Barclay's extraordinary performances, with many anecdotes of sporting men.

John France, Esq. has in the press, a *View of the Law and Course of Parliament* before the commencement of the two Journals.

The publication of Mr. Woodfall's edition of *Junius's Letters*, in three octavo volumes, is postponed till November.

The Rev. W. B. Daniel will speedily publish, a supplementary volume to his *Rural Sports*.

An edition of the late Mrs. Cowley's works, in three octavo volumes, is in a state of forwardness at the press.

NOVELS.

A second edition of Miss Burney's "*Traits of Nature*," and also of her "*Geraldine Fauconberg*," will be published in a few days.

The following novels will appear this summer.

Sir Ferdinand of England, a *Historical Romance*, by J. N. Brewer, author of a *Winter's Tale*, an old Family Legend, &c. 4 vol.

Arrivals from India, by Henrietta Rouverie Moss, 4 vol.

Age and Youth, or the Families of Abenstedt, by La Fontaine, 4 vol.

Stranger of Lindenfeldt, or Who is my Father? by Mrs. Ross, author of the *Cousins*, &c. 3 vol.

The Daughter-in-Law, her Father and Family, by the author of the Clergyman's Widow and Family.

Substance and Shadow, or the Fisherman's Daughter of Brighton, by the Author of Light and Shade, &c. 3 vol.

Monastery of St. Columb, or the Atonement, by Mrs. Roche, author of the Children of the Abbey, Discarded Son, &c. 3 vol.

POETRY.

The Rev. T. B. Dublin has in a considerable state of forwardness, a Metrical History of England, in two octavo volumes.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. E. Valpy has in the press, in two octavo volumes, an edition of the Greek Testament, from Griesbach's text, with copious notes from Hardy, Raphael, Kypke, &c. in familiar Latin; together with parallel passages from the Classics, and with references to Vigerius for idioms, and Bos for ellipses.

Mr. Wm. Jaques, of Chelsea, has in the press, in an octavo volume, a Guide to the Reading and Study of the Holy Scriptures, with an illustrative supplement; translated from the Latin of Augustus Herman Franck, with a life of the author, critical notes, and a notation of books proper for the biblical student.

An edition of the works of the late Rev. Wm. Romaine, including original Letters and his Correspondence, in six octavo volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Robert Surtess, Esq. of Mainsforth, is preparing for the press, a History of the County of Durham. The work will, by means of a liberal subscription for the purpose, be illustrated by engravings of the most curious specimens of ancient architecture in the county, and portraits of a few of the most distinguished men.

Mr. Clutterbuck has made great progress in his History of Hertfordshire, and the work will speedily be put into the hands of the printer.

A Continuation of Dr. Nash's History of Worcestershire, is in preparation.

A second edition of Sir John Cullum's History of Hawsted, with corrections and additions, is printing in an elegant style, and will appear early in the winter.

The third volume of Manning and Bray's Surrey, and the third volume of Hutchins' Dorsetshire, are fast advancing in the press.

TRAVELS.

The Travels of Professor Lichtenstein in Southern Africa, during the years 1803, 4, 5, and 6, are nearly ready for publication. They are translating from the German by Anne Plumptre, and will form one volume in 4to. accompanied by engravings from drawings taken on the spot.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

General View of the Agriculture, State of Property, and Improvements, in the County of Dumfriesshire: drawn up under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, and at the request of the landholders of the county, by Dr. Singer. With numerous engravings and a coloured map. 8vo. 18s.

Silva; or, a Discourse of Forest-Trees, and the Propagation of Timber in his Majesty's dominions, as it was delivered in the Royal Society on the 15th of October, 1662, upon occasion of certain queries propounded to that illustrious assembly by the hon. the principal officers and commissioners of the navy; together with a historical account of the sacredness and use of standing groves. By John Evelyn, Esq. F.R.S. With notes by A. Hunter, M.D. F.R.S. To which is added, the Terra; a philosophical Discourse of Earth; with the editor's last corrections, and a short memoir of him. With 43 engravings, the fourth edition. 2 vol. royal 4to. £5. 5s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Volume I. (to be continued monthly) containing 15 plates, of the Naval History of Great Britain; including the History and Lives of the British Admirals, by Dr. John Campbell; with a continuation to the close of the year 1812; comprising biographical sketches of the Admirals omitted by Dr. Campbell; likewise of all naval captains and other officers who have distinguished themselves in their country's cause. 8vo. 15s. and on royal paper £1. 1s.

Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, and other eminent British seamen, &c. by Dr. Barkeghout; revised, and continued to the present time, by Henry Redhead Yorke, Esq. Embellished with an elegant engraving of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, from the original in the Hampton-court collection, the second volume (to be completed in c g n), Vol. 2. 8vo. 12s. and on royal paper, 18s.

Memoirs of the late Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, M.A. Including a brief analysis of Mr. Lindsey's works, together with anecdotes and letters of eminent persons, the friends and correspondents of Mr. Lindsey; also a general view of the progress of the Unitarian Doctrine in England and America. By Thomas Belsham, Minister of the chapel in Essex-street. 8vo, 14s.

Memoirs of the Princess Royal of Prussia, Margravine of Bareith, sister to Frederic the Great. Written by herself. 2 vol. 8vo. £1. 1s.

. The same in French, 2 vol. 8vo. £1. 1s.

CHEMISTRY.

The first volume of Elements of Chemical Philosophy. By Sir Humphry Davy, LL.D. Sec. R.S. Prof. Chem. R.I. and B.A. &c. &c. 8vo. 18s.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Reports, Estimates, and Treatises, embracing the several subjects of canals, navigable rivers, harbours, piers, bridges, draining, embanking, lighthouses, machinery of various descriptions; including fire engines, mills, &c. &c. with other miscellaneous papers; drawn up in the course of his employment as a civil engineer. By the late John Smeaton, F.R.S. Illustrated by 74 plates, and printed chiefly from his manuscripts, under the direction of a select committee of civil engineers. 3 vol. 4to. £7. 7s.

. Volumes 21 and 31 of the same work may be had, and the plates of vol. 1. (not given before) done up in an Atlas, deny 4to. Price £6. 6s. boards. And shortly will be published, a new edition of Smeaton's Edystone Lighthouse, in imperial folio.

EAST INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A Letter, signed by Ten of the Directors of the

East-India Company, containing a minute examination and full vindication of the measures adopted by Sir George Barlow, during the dissensions of the Presidency of Madras, extracted from the Papers laid before Parliament. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Official Dispatches, relating to the late military troubles at Madras. Extracted from Papers laid before Parliament. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The History of the Waldenses; connected with a sketch of the Christian church from the birth of Christ to the eighteenth century. By William Jones. 8vo. 12s. A few copies on fine paper, price 15s.

A Portraiture of the Roman Catholic Religion; or, an unprejudiced sketch of the history, doctrines, opinions, discipline, and present state of Catholicism; with an appendix, containing a summary of the laws now in force against English and Irish Catholics. By the Rev. J. Nightingale. 8vo. 16s. boards.

EDUCATION.

An Introduction to Practical Arithmetic, wherein solutions by cancelling are more generally adopted than have hitherto been. Designed for the use of schools. By George James Aylmer, writing master at Hackney school. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound; and with the answers, 4s. bound.

GEOGRAPHY.

The fourth volume of A Complete System of Ancient and Modern Geography. By James Playfair, D. D. Principal of the United College in St. Andrews, and Historiographer to the Prince Regent. This volume contains Germany, Poland, Prussia, Græcia, and Turkey, in Europe; with seven large sheet maps. 4to. £2. 2s.

A Compendious System of Modern Geography, historical, physical, political, and descriptive; accompanied with many interesting notes. Being adapted to the use of the higher classes of pupils, under both public and private tuition. Illustrated by 18 maps accurately engraved. By Thomas Myers, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 8vo. 12s.

HISTORY.

The Edinburgh Annual Register, for 1810. 2 vol. 8vo. £1. 4s.

An Account of the Islands of Walcheren and South Beveland, against which the British expedition proceeded in 1809, describing the different operations of his Majesty's army during the siege of Flushing, and containing observations on the character, custom, religion, and commerce of the inhabitants. To which are added, a few remarks respecting the nature of the climate, and the causes and symptoms of the disease which prevailed among the troops. With a plan of the bombardment of Flushing, and position of the troops that invested the town. By George Harcourt, Jun. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Assistant Surgeon Royal Horse Artillery. 4to. 15s.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Practical Observations on the Ectropium, or Eversion of the Eyelids; with the description of a new operation for the cure of that disease. On the modes of forming an artificial pupil, and on enucleation. By William Adams, Member of the

Royal College of Surgeons, London; oculist extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; &c. Illustrated by coloured plates. 8vo. 14s. boards.

MILITARY HISTORY.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homō sum :

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.**Missionary Stations.*

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OTAHEITE and NEW SOUTH WALES.

AFRICA.

The events which have taken place in the Missionary stations in South Africa, during the past year, have been peculiarly interesting, and some of them exceedingly distressing. In the month of January, 1811, the station occupied by Mr. Seidenfaden, in the Lesser Namaqua country, was attacked, while he was absent at Cape Town, by a native chief, called "Africaner;" who, under the pretence of recovering some cattle which had been unjustly taken from him by some ill-disposed persons, wreaked his vengeance on the persons and property of the people, and occasioned their total dispersion. The loss of cattle and other necessities of life was considerable, and the breaking up, at least for the present, of a promising settlement, is an event deeply to be regretted.

Mr. Christian Albrecht and his associates, who resided at the Warm Bath, north of Mr. Seidenfaden's settlement, in the Great Namaqua country, being informed that Africaner had threatened their destruction also, thought it necessary to retire from his fury. And, after burying that part of their property which they could not carry with them, departed from their beloved residence, with most of their people, joined by some neighbouring clans, who also were menaced by the banditti. For a short time their numbers secured them from the threatened mischief, but the want of food for themselves, pasturage for their cattle, and especially *water* (which they were sometimes totally without) obliged them to separate, and gradually exposed them to the enemy, who was lying in wait for their destruction. Thus situated, they were reduced to the state of some ancient worthies, and literally "wandered about in deserts, and in caves of the earth." After enduring inexpressible trouble and alarm for several weeks, they were obliged to leave that part of the country, and separate from most of the people

whom they had instructed, who left them in much affliction. The relinquishment of a station, in which about 300 persons resided, beside 900 more in the vicinity (including women and children) who enjoyed steadily or occasionally the means of grace, was felt by them as a heavy trial.

In the month of April 1811, Dr. Van der Kemp and Mr. Read arrived at Cape Town, having been summoned to appear before an extraordinary Commission, which had been appointed by his Excellency Lord Caledon, the late Governor, to afford their assistance in the investigation of numerous charges of cruelty and murder committed [by the Dutch boors, or planters] in the vicinity of Bethelsdorp; complaints of which had been repeatedly made by the Missionaries. They communicated to the Commissioners, *more than a hundred cases* of Hottentots said to have been murdered, mostly during the time of the Doctor's residence at Bethelsdorp. In consequence of this information, his Excellency directed that the Commissioners should personally visit the several districts in which these enormities are alleged to have been perpetrated, and punish the guilty. This noble act of justice will confer lasting honour on the character of Lord Caledon, evincing also to the world the great utility of Christian Missionaries as well to the civil as to the religious interests of mankind, and shewing that the principles of that holy Gospel which they propagate, are calculated to promote the safety, comfort, and honour of human society, and to strengthen the hands of a righteous government, especially in a rude or partially civilized country.

Mr. Read writes to the Society,

"From an account which was taken yesterday, we found the number of our cattle to be as follows: horned cattle (including calves) 1774; sheep 533; goats 272; horses 17; pigs very plentiful, and poultry very numerous. There are upwards of 20 waggons in the place, besides carts. There are upwards of 140 buildings, some of which are built of more durable materials than formerly. On the Sabbath, the church scarcely holds the multitude."

Nov. 28. The Commissioners came to Bethelsdorp: about one in the morning, Brother Read arrived, the people saluted him by firing off their pieces.

The industry of our people is much increased; they have been very diligent this year in clearing and tilling the ground, and half as much more corn has been sown than before. More would have been done, but some had no ploughs, and others no seed. Some of the people begin to make habitations of clay, which are more durable than those of reeds.

Mr. Kicherer writes from Graaff Reinet,

"I have now been six years with the com-

munity of Graaff Reinet, and I hope have not laboured in vain among either Christians or heathens. Respecting these Christians, they stood more in need of instruction than even the heathens themselves.

The number of heathens at this place, slaves as well as hottentots, amounts to between two and three hundred, and among these are many who put to the blush numbers of those who call themselves Christians, not alone by their knowledge, but from the inward state of their minds. Every three months I spend four or five weeks in *house-calls*, taking a circuit of about six or eight miles; during that time, we have public devotions twice a day, and three times every Sunday.

This community, when first I came here, was the seat of hatred, envy and malice.

The holy Sacrament is administered, as customary in the Dutch Church, once every three months; on those occasions, the church is completely crowded in every part, notwithstanding its being 200 feet square, and having three galleries. Sunday I administer the sacrament to so considerable a number of communicants, that it often lasts till three or four o'clock in the afternoon. The heathen as well as the Christians are allowed to attend. The last time there came 155 ox waggons from different parts of the country, besides vast numbers of people on horseback; each waggon contains from six to ten people; besides the inhabitants of Graaf Reinet. When you add these together, you will perceive that many more than a thousand souls had collected on that solemn occasion."

NEW SOUTH WALES AND OTAHEITE.

By a letter from Mr. Marsden, at Port Jackson, dated Sept. 21, 1811, we are informed that he has heard from the Missionaries since their departure for Otaheite. They touched at Norfolk Island in order to take with them the coffee-tree which they intend to plant in Otaheite. Pomarri has written several letters in the most affectionate manner, intreating the Missionaries to return to him; he also intimates, that since they left him, he puts no value on any thing that he possesses.

[It is worth while to notice the progress made by this savage Chief toward a regular policy: having learned to write, he now keeps a *JOURNAL of all transactions*!—who would have thought, a few years ago of the king of Otaheite's Journal?]

In his letters he gives us an account of the number of men that came to his assistance from the other islands, and the dates of their arrivals, with a number of other particulars and occurrences that happened since we left him, taken from a journal he has regularly kept for a considerable time past, containing an account of all transactions worth notice, that had taken place from its commencement,

and very earnest and pressing invitations for us to return to the islands.

WEST INDIES.

In Jamaica and in some of the other West India colonies, the Governors thought proper to issue proclamations, forbidding, under severe penalties, the assembling of the negroes before the hour of sun-rising, or after that of sun-setting. This regulation, though professedly intended merely to prevent meetings for the purpose of mutiny or rebellion, was found to operate almost to the total suppression of the assemblies of the slaves for religious instruction, as the principal opportunities for that end were from seven to nine in the evening, after they had done their work; that part of the sabbath in which they are not engaged at market being totally insufficient for poor ignorant negroes.

Mr. Wray, of Demerara, visited England;—his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department not only attentively perused the memorial presented to him, but was pleased to confer with the Secretaries of the Society, and with Mr. Wray, on the subject; the result of which was, that an official letter was transmitted to the Governor of Demerara (copies of which were also sent to several other colonies), signifying the determination of his Majesty's Government that the slaves should be allowed to meet every Sunday for worship and instruction, from five in the morning to nine in the evening; and on other days from seven to nine in the evening, provided they had the permission of their respective masters.

Mr. Wray has returned to Demerara, but not without discouragements, especially on account of the dearth of provisions and the deplorable state of business in the colony.

The support of the Mission at Tobago has been found extremely expensive; all the necessities of life being only to be purchased at an enormous rate.

NORTH AMERICA.

In compliance with the earnest request of a considerable number of persons at Elizabeth Town, in upper Canada, the Directors have sent Mr. Smart, one of the students educated at Gosport. He finds the inhabitants of the district much scattered, living in small towns and villages, at a considerable distance from each other, and therefore intends to divide his labours among the people.

MISSION TO THE GREEKS.

During the last year, Mr. Bloomfield, one of the students of Gosport, has been sent to Malta: and is there applying himself to the Italian language, as well as to the modern Greek. He hopes soon to be able to proceed to Zante; and informs us that the Greek and

Italian Testaments which were sent there, have been well received, and that more are wanted; many have also been sent from Malta to Sicily, Tunis, Smyrna, Constantinople, and other places.

MADRAS.

Mr. Loveless at Madras, writes, that from 100 to 130 natives attentively hear the gospel, whose ancestors were, a few years ago, involved in heathen darkness. From forty to sixty persons attend his week-day lectures. There are two free schools adjoining the chapel, which are going on well; and there is a good prospect of a *female asylum* being established in addition. An inclination to read useful books of a religious kind is manifested.

Mr. Thompson gives an affecting [or rather shocking] account of the state of morals and religion at the Isle of France.

The Brethren Gordon and Lee have continued their labours, with the assistance of the Bramin Narasimloo, in the translation of the Scriptures. They have now the whole of the New Testament, and a great part of the Book of Genesis, in the Telinga tongue. Anandarayer (the converted Bramin) is gone to Calcutta, at the request of the Corresponding Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to correct the press, while the gospels translated by Brother des Granges are printing. It is satisfactory to learn that this translation was found by the Committee so accurate, that they resolved to print it without alteration. They observe that they have now the pleasing prospect of being soon able to put into the hands of the natives, the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and that the people around them discover a readiness to hear the word of God.

The Asylum is in a more promising state than before, one very respectable gentleman has offered eighteen rupees per month towards its support. The native school also increases. There are sixteen boys under tuition, some of whom daily read the word of God. This seminary may prove of incalculable advantage to the Mission, on account of its connection with the natives.

We have received a letter from a friend informing us of a most melancholy spectacle, witnessed by him on the 30th of September. "A young Gentoo widow about 21 years of age, came with the entwall (or constable) to the commanding officer, asking permission to burn herself with her deceased husband; he used every argument to dissuade her from it, but in vain; her family, and even her own mother abused her for hesitating, by going to the commanding officer. They were very poor, and did not provide sufficient wood and oil; horrid to relate, the poor creature was heard repeatedly to cry out for more fire! more fire! O! when shall these fires be put out.

BELLARY.

Several Bramins have visited Mr. Hands, with whom he has conversed on religious subjects. They employ no little sophistry in the defence of their superstitions, and in their opposition to the truth, yet are sometimes constrained to allow its superiority to their own tenets. Some of them readily admit the absurdity of idol-worship; others shelter themselves in their superstitious and vicious practices under the doctrine of an inflexible fate, which they pretend renders them altogether guiltless. When the conversion of several Bramins in Bengal was reported to them, they expressed the greatest surprise, and concluded that the end of the world must certainly be at hand.

From Mr. Ringeltaube in Travancore, the directors have recently received a journal, stating that he continues to labour at six or seven places, where he has built several small churches. In the progress of his Missionary work, he has distributed, with good effect, copies of the Scriptures in the Portuguese and Tamul languages, with which he was generously supplied by the British and Foreign Bible Society; he has also baptized more than four hundred persons, including children, and might have baptized many more adult persons, who were candidates for that ordinance, had he not suspected that more than a few of them had only worldly advantages in view. Mr. Ringeltaube deserves much commendation for constantly insisting upon it, that converts to Christianity are liable to the same public services and burdens as before; a doctrine not very palatable to an idle and deceitful people.

CHINA.

Mr. Morrison, Missionary in China, has transmitted us three copies of a beautiful edition of the Acts of the Apostles in Chinese, printed by him at Canton. The committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, voted Mr. Harrison the sum of £500, for promoting the translation and printing of the Scriptures in China. From the same blocks (each of which forms a page, as in stereotype printing), a hundred thousand copies may, if required, be taken off, by being occasionally repaired where necessary. He has now begun to translate the book of Genesis, thinking that the scriptural account of the origin of the world, and the entrance of sin into it, are subjects very necessary to be known in that heathen country; especially as a kind of divinity is, in China, ascribed to the heavens and the earth, as if they were eternal.

He has also translated, and sent to England, some "Specimens of Chinese Literature," taken from the maxims of Confucius and the history of Foe, the deified literati of China. These, though merely elementary treatises

for children, the Directors have printed for general perusal, and they will probably be followed by others more interesting. Mr. Morrison informs us that the Portuguese are renewing their applications, in the name of the Prince of the Brazils, for permission to send an embassy to the Emperor at Pekin, requesting also, in the most humiliating strain, permission for a catholic bishop and priest to reside at the capital.

DISBURSEMENTS.

From April 1, 1811, to April 1, 1812.

	£	s.	d.
Mission to Otaheite	24	5	6
To South Africa	3969	12	2
East Indies	1500	17	11
West Indies, viz. to			
Demerara	538	15	3
Tobago	470	0	0
Trinidad	454	3	6
	1462	18	9
China	301	15	0
North America	284	8	1
Malta	91	12	4
The Jews	24	13	10
Gosport Seminary	367	0	10
Bookseller	604	15	7
Printing French Doddridge, &c.	186	9	6
Travelling expences, ministers to make collections in country...	204	8	1
Rev. Mr. Burder, disbursements	55	0	2
Rev. Mr. Tracy, disbursements, including salary	172	14	8
Mr. D. Langton, ditto	166	2	8
Mr. Thomas Lee, collector	44	0	0
Mr. Cowie, Insurances	115	2	9
Mr. Buck, ditto	53	18	6
Expences, Annual Meeting	73	17	9
Portages, &c.	83	3	0
	£9786	17	1

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Dr. Missionary Society.	£	s.	d.
London Collections, Donations, Subscriptions, &c.	2796	3	8
Collections, &c. &c. Country	4507	5	4
Legacies	96	18	11
Dividends on Stock	886	10	0
Return of Property-Tax	113	8	0
Interest on India-Bonds	2	10	1
Mr. Brain, Missionary, repaid	77	11	9
Stock sold	1380	8	6
	9796	16	3
Balance to the Treasurer	1184	8	7
	£10,981	4	10
Per Contra, Cr.	£	s.	d.
By balance due to the Treasurer	1194	7	9
By total amount of disburse- ments as per preceding list ...	9786	17	1
	£10,981	4	10

DIDASCALIA.

LYCEUM.

The vile trash which has lately been exhibited as Operas has at length induced the managers of this theatre to alter the process of their manufactory, and they now turn *old Comedies* into *new Operas*. The vehicles of music, which have for some years been obtruded on the Public, have generally been so crazy, that composers likewise begin to look about them for some better means of supporting themselves as well as the stage—otherwise, they and their “occupation will be over.”

A *new comic opera*, founded on the comedy of “*The East-Indian*,” has been performed at this theatre, entitled *Rich and Poor*.

The alterations which have been made in the comedy to produce the opera, have given it greater claims to approbation, than pieces of this description can usually boast; although the characters have very little pretensions to originality, yet they are generally drawn with spirit, and the plot, though not conducted in the most judicious manner, is entertaining. We cannot, in a moral point of view, approve of the manner in which duelling is spoken of by the principal characters in this piece. *Rivers*, who is held up throughout the play as a model of benevolence and virtue, is made deliberately to give his sanction to the practice of duelling. His wrongs unquestionably are great. A father, who has rankling in his bosom, the agonising reflection that a beloved daughter has been seduced from him by a villain, may be expected to lose his reason in his anguish; and therefore to represent him as anxious to call the seducer to a severe account for his conduct, may not be unnatural. That in such a case he should appeal to a pistol, may, in the present state of society, be supposable; but, in a drama, this appeal ought to be marked as the result of *passion*, not of *reason*. It should be represented as a *weakness* incidental to our nature, but it ought not to be sanctified as a *duty*, by being associated with exalted virtue, superior intelligence, and calm reflection.

The music, composed and selected by Mr. Horne, is pleasing and appropriate.

Another *new Opera* has appeared at the same theatre entitled *The Privateer*, founded on Cumberland's Comedy, called *The Bothers*; it is that play altered a little in some parts, put into three acts, and filled up with songs.

A better play for such a purpose might have been found without difficulty; it would not have surprised us had a worse been pitched upon. With respect to its merits as an Opera, we must admit them to be considerable. The business has necessarily more the appearance of hurry, than in the original; but still the story is not badly told. The songs given to the different characters do not injure them, or alter them materially. In some instances they are thrown in with the happiest effect, and several of the scenes gained considerably by their introduction.

The music, composed and selected from favourite melodies by Mr. H. Smart, gave satisfaction.

.....
 Jack and Jill
 Went up the hill
 To fetch a pail of water;
 Jack fell down
 And broke his crown,
 And Jill came tumbling after!

And what can be prettier for a pantomime, if it be but acted to the life? Why should not a bleeding pate make the folks laugh in the dog-days as well as at Christmas? So the managers of the Lyceum have thought, and therefore have produced a new pantomime, under the dignified title of *Jack and Jill*. It has the usual merits of pantomime:—the Pantaloon received his accustomed number of kicks and tumbles,—the Lover's head was broken at least a dozen times with vast applause,—the Clown's inexpressibles were, before half the piece was done, "one black;" and Harlequin and Columbine were applauded and active, very hot, and, in the end, very happy.—What can we, what ought we to say more?

.....
 FOREIGN THEATRES.

Famous Actress; her expected Improvement at Paris.—The inhabitants of Montpellier praise to the very skies, a certain Mad. Cardinal, who has lately appeared on their theatre. They record that on July 6 their enthusiasm in her favour caused no less than eight crowns—of laurel, no doubt; or of roses,—of roses intermixed with laurel, perhaps; but in this important particular the record is silent; and who, then, shall presume to speak?—however, eight crowns were thrown on the stage in succession: and so powerful was the vociferation of *bravo! bravissimo!!* that twice was the doubling voice of echo heard from the extremities of the theatre: *bravo—avo: bravissimo—issimo*. The Paris journalists, at a loss to find expressions adequate to the merit of a personage

whom their eyes have never seen, admit that Mad. Cardinal is a real phoenix. But then, they observe—that, unlike our high dramatic powers, she has no country mansion—no stud of capital horses—no double-sprung chariot in which to drive thither—she is not rich enough to give *brilliant fêtes*:—the managers of theatrical establishments do not present humble petition—or tempt with showers of gold her appearance for a few nights on their boards. Let her come up to Paris, say these critics, she will be taught that if she has any zeal to please, she must not display more than others, for fear of *spoiling* the public: she will learn that modesty is the greatest possible fault, from which she cannot too effectually preserve herself; and further she must learn the happy art of being frequently indisposed, though in perfect health, and restricting her appearance in public to about once in three months.

Théâtre Français, Disorganization of, by its own Actors.—From the *Gazette de France*, July 14. The mortifying condition of this, the first theatre of the capital, cannot be dissembled. Since the departure of some of its prime supports, it is fallen into a state of torpidity verging on death. It is so far paralyzed that tragedy *it cannot play*. The little reputation of some of its actors, the disgust and weariness of beholding without intermission the same pieces, repulse the public. Two representations of *la Gouvernante* attracted nobody: *le Tambour Nocturne* beat to arms in vain: the seats were empty, or presented merely the *triste* spectacle of a few sleepers and snorers, or at best *gapers*, yawning at each other from opposite boxes. The spectacles which please the public are such as manifest industry, alertness, vigour. The opulence of the French actors is, perhaps, one of the greatest obstacles to the improvement of the dramatic art. A player has a country residence, an equipage, servants at command: he enjoys the luxuries of life; he loves to walk about his parks, to lay out his gardens, to give orders to his cook: he must enjoy himself in summer. From time to time he favours the public with a few *appearances*; but these condescensions are distant,—and at long intervals.

Is it altogether the fault of the Parisian public, if buffoonery and pantomime meet encouragement?—if the *slugs* of Franconi are preferred to the successors of Baron and Preville? Is the *Théâtre Français* deserted when the best actors play in the best pieces of our great masters? Indifference and idleness ruin the greater part of our national establishments; and the minor theatres alone profit by the mismanagement of their superiors.

POPULATION OF BRITAIN:

TABLES OF THE POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS: AND OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES; WITH ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

[Compare *Panorama*, Vol. XII. p. 161, &c.]

The pleasure of recording the existence of one of the most remarkable books of modern times, would sufficiently justify us, in resuming the subject of our NATIONAL POPULATION; while the interest which all well-wishers to their Country must take in this Public Document, is an additional inducement to us to explain still further its nature to our readers.

"The Abstract of the Answers and Returns made pursuant to an act passed in the 51st. year of His Majesty King George III, entitled "*An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof*," is a large folio volume, in three parts:—the first comprising "Preliminary Observations," on xxxi pages:—the second "Enumeration Abstract," on 511 pages:—the third "Abstract of Parish Registers," on 200 pages. The contents of the "Preliminary Observations" have already been presented to our readers;—the other divisions of the volume are tables of figures stating the COUNTY, hundred, parish, township, or extra Parochial place: the number of HOUSES, inhabited, by how many families occupied, the number building, and those uninhabited; OCCUPATIONS, families chiefly employed in agriculture, families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft,—all other families not comprized in the two preceding classes: PERSONS males, females, total of persons. To each of these distinctions a column of figures is allotted; and the totals are summed up at the foot of the return from each Hundred. The Hundreds are again summed up, at the close of each county. Almost every page contains notes furnishing explanations on the situations and circumstances attending the place mentioned in the table. The whole appears to be carefully printed, distinctly arranged, and well executed.

Many towns are situated in different Hundreds: many parishes, also, are divided, by other boundaries and distinctions: hamlets are taken out of parishes, detached portions are assigned, for various local purposes, &c.: these are noticed; as also is, the number of Local Militia, at that time in training from each place, or county. On the whole, nothing can afford a more complete view of the

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population of this island: it is truly a National Work; and worthy of Britain, in the present day.

The Returns under the Description of "Parish Registers," are not however, so complete as might be wished: in counties containing more than four hundred parishes, *two*, or perhaps, *three*, Registers of Dissenters have contributed their scanty additions to Births and Baptisms; and this in counties (Essex, for instance) where at least one hundred such congregations are known. The consequence is, that of children dying young, the whole number is not reported: nor perhaps *all* those who were absent by accident, or occasion, from the dwellings of their parents; and we doubt much whether the *parochial* returns could represent with more than conjectural correctness, the number of these *congregational* births. The Roman Catholics, as Dissenters also furnish the same remark:—in counties where their number is many thousands, half-a-dozen registers, perhaps, have been consulted. We confess, that our wishes lead to a more general register of Births in the books of the parishes. We know that in some there is a separate entry, importing that "the following names of children of Dissenters, with the dates of their births were entered here, at the desire of their parents." We know a gentleman who has an extract of his birth from such a parish register, and another of his *Baptism*, from the Dissenting minister (then a lodger in the family) who performed that office. We find also, at the parish of Bayton, in the Hundred of Doddingtree, in the County of Worcester, the following note, "the children of Roman Catholics have been entered in the parish register, at the desire of the parents." This we approve; it is a species of intercommunity perfectly innocent; the church is in no danger from the children of parents who have so much liberality in their disposition; the young persons themselves feel the very reverse of intolerance towards that community wherein they have been so far admitted; they retain a sense of the favour done them as they grow into life; and we have seen instances of this *inclusive* kindness operating a respect towards the church; when *exclusive* harshness (perhaps by a succeeding Clergyman), has driven half his auditory to the conventicle. All public officers, ecclesiastical or civil, would do well to reflect, that "an ounce of honey catches more flies than a ton of vinegar."

Besides a record of places, these notes contain remarks on the present state of various churches, chapels, burying grounds, &c. It is even possible, that a few years hence, this may be the most authentic document remaining to prove the existence of some.

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For instance, "the chapel of Out-Newton," in the parish of Easington, in the Wapentake of Langbaurh, in the county of York, has been in ruins from time immemorial. It is near the edge of the sea cliff, and will soon disappear." Some have disappeared; for we find under the article, "Holderness Wapentake," a note informing us that "Hartburn and Hyde, formerly villages in this Hundred, are said to be washed away by the sea." Whitby, itself though a considerable town, not long ago occasioned an anxiety on this subject; as if the same fate awaited it. The Reculvers in Kent (or the Sisters), might also be mentioned.

On the other hand, several parcels of land gained from the sea afford residence for population to different amounts. "Sunk island," off the coast of York, in Holderness Hundred, marked as being "lately recovered from the sea," has upon it 24 families chiefly employed in agriculture, amounting to 209 persons. The vicissitudes of lands on the coast will, no doubt enlarge such grounds; while others are diminished by the power of the waves. Tre Madoc in Wales, and others are well known instances.

By way of specimen of these notes, which do great honour to the diligence and fidelity of the compiler, we insert that on page 187 of the Abstract of Parish Registers.

"The Summary of England is collected from returns extracted from the Registers of 10,313 Churches and Chapels; and it is believed that not more than four returns remain due, viz. From Hanford, in Dorsetshire, which is extra-parochial, but has a Chapel; from Itton, in Monmouthshire; from Eldon, or Eltan, in the County of Southampton; and for Allerton-Mauliverer, in the West Riding of Yorkshire:—but the population of all these places amounts to less than 1,000 persons, and it is not certain that any Register is, or ought to be kept at Hanford, or Eldon. Forty-nine returns of the Registers of Hospitals, Workhouses, Roman Catho-

lics, Quakers and Dissenters, were received, and are included in the above Summary; and many returns mention unentered Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, to the following amount, viz.

Annual average number of unentered Baptisms, 13,386.—Burials, 9790.—Marriages, 195."

"The Summary of Wales is collected from returns extracted from 846 Registers of Churches and Chapels, and one Register of Dissenters; and it is not known that any return whatever remains due. Several of the returns mention unentered Baptisms and Burials, to the following amount, viz.

Annual average number of unentered Baptisms, 1,494;—Burials, 566."

The Metropolis forms a Summary by itself; and is very properly placed in the appendix. We add a transcript of the statement referring to it; not less as an act of justice due to Mr. RICKMAN, than as containing information proper to be inserted in our work.

"The METROPOLIS of the British Empire, being situated in the Two Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, could not be distinctly noticed in any preceding part of the *Parish-Register Abstract*. In an Appendix to the *Enumeration Abstract*, (page 510.) its Population is exhibited in Five Divisions, and amounts to *One Million Nine Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-six Persons*:—But, considering that *Fourteen Thousand* arrivals of Shipping annually, makes a constant, though fluctuating accession to its Population, to a larger amount than elsewhere,—a *Twenty-fifth* part, instead of a *Thirtieth* part, is added in forming a Comparison with the *Parish Register Returns*.—With this addition, the Metropolis, in the year 1801, contained *Nine Hundred Thousand* Inhabitants; in 1811, *One Million and Fifty Thousand*. The Population of the years 1700 and 1750, is computed in the manner described in the *Preliminary Observations*.

THE METROPOLIS.	POPULATION.			
	1700.	1750.	1801.	1811.
1.—City of London <i>within</i> the Walls.....	139,300	87,000	78,000	57,700
2.—City of London <i>without</i> the Walls.....	69,000	57,300	56,300	68,000
3.—City and Liberties of Westminster.....	130,000	152,000	165,000	168,600
4.—Out-Parishes, within the Bills of Mortality..	326,900	537,600	477,700	593,700
5.—Parishes, <i>not</i> within the Bills of Mortality ..	9,150	22,350	123,000	162,000
6.—TOTAL of the METROPOLIS	674,350	676,250	900,000	1,050,000

1.—The Walls of the ancient City of London, included a space, now in the middle of the Metropolis, about one mile and a half in length, from East to West, and rather more than half a mile in breadth. The Population has diminished above Three-fifths since the beginning of the last Century, many Streets having been widened, and public Buildings and Warehouses erected, whereby the number of Inhabitants has been thus lessened.

2.—The City of London *without the Walls*, is an extension of the same ancient City, and is under the same Jurisdiction. In computing the Increase or Diminution of the Population of this District, by means of the Parish Registers, two difficulties occur; first, because several of the Parishes, which form part of it, extend so far beyond its limits as almost to double the amount of Population, if these Parishes are included entire:—It has, therefore, been necessary to ascertain the Increase or Diminution upon the entire Parishes, and afterwards to apportion it between the *City without the Walls* and the *Out-Parishes*, the Enumeration Returns of the parts *within* the City and *without* being distinct. The other difficulty arises from the disputed Jurisdiction of the City of London, as to the Borough of Southwark, a claim which has not been substantiated; and the *Five Southwark Parishes* are accordingly here reckoned among the *Out-Parishes*.

3.—The City of Westminster, once an Episcopal See, and now the Seat of Government, adjoins the City of London, extending westward.

4.—The appellation of the *Out-Parishes*, is taken from the London Bills of Mortality, which were first used in the year 1562; and, from 1603, have been kept in regular series. These Bills were intended to afford timely notice of any alarming increase of the *Plague*, from which London was then seldom free. But the crowded part of the City was purified by the memorable Conflagration of 1666; in the preceding year, 68,596 persons had died of the *Plague*, which has since entirely disappeared. The Bills of Mortality purport to exhibit the Number of Christenings and Burials, but are not to be relied upon for the full number of either. A comparison of the Results of these Bills, and of the collection of Parish Registers, under the Acts of 1801, and 1811, is here subjoined.

Anterior to the year 1750, this Comparison is not perfect, Eleven Parishes having been brought into the Bills of Mortality, between the years 1726 and 1745.

5.—A few Parishes, now forming part of the Metropolis, have not yet been brought into the Bills of Mortality. The rapid Increase of the Population of this District since the Beginning of the last Century, shews

how rapidly the Metropolis increases in extent, although its Population has not increased so fast as that of the Kingdom in general. In 1700, the Metropolis contained almost an Eighth part of the Inhabitants of England and Wales: in 1750, above a Tenth part, and at present, rather less than that proportion.

Baptisms and Burials within the London Bills of Mortality.

YEARS.	BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.	
	According to the Parish Registers.	According to the Bills of Mortality.	According to the Parish Registers.	According to the Bills of Mortality.
1700	16,381	15,616	20,298	20,471
1710	15,270	14,928	23,258	24,620
1720	13,690	17,479	23,450	25,454
1730	18,473	17,118	25,309	26,761
1740	17,400	15,231	29,704	30,811
1750	16,582	14,548	24,199	23,727
1760	16,633	14,951	20,737	19,830
1770	13,589	17,109	22,989	22,434
1780	17,649	16,634	21,511	20,517
1781	18,834	17,026	22,860	20,709
1782	18,547	17,101	19,271	17,918
1783	18,186	17,091	21,219	19,029
1784	19,467	17,179	20,005	17,828
1785	20,173	17,919	20,841	18,919
1786	19,904	18,119	21,645	20,454
1787	19,743	17,508	21,514	19,349
1788	20,054	19,559	19,816	19,697
1789	19,315	18,163	22,131	20,749
1790	20,546	18,980	19,359	18,038
1791	20,212	18,496	21,074	18,760
1792	20,862	19,348	21,325	20,213
1793	20,106	19,108	23,153	21,749
1794	19,784	18,689	20,537	19,241
1795	19,567	18,361	22,704	21,179
1796	20,187	18,826	20,661	19,288
1797	20,466	18,645	18,058	17,014
1798	19,598	17,927	20,755	18,155
1799	19,581	18,970	20,376	18,134
1800	19,177	19,176	25,670	23,068
1801	18,275	17,814	19,434	19,374
1802	20,411	19,918	20,260	19,379
1803	21,308	20,983	19,803	19,582
1804	21,769	21,543	16,829	17,038
1805	21,067	20,295	17,862	17,565
1806	21,635	20,380	17,130	17,937
1807	21,277	19,416	19,319	18,334
1808	21,376	19,906	20,068	19,954
1809	22,108	19,612	17,313	16,080
1810	21,298	19,930	20,951	19,863

6.—Objections may undoubtedly be made to the propriety of the Limits of the Metropolis herein assumed; it may therefore be right to add, that the Total Population of all the Parishes whose Churches are within a Circle extending Eight Miles around St. Paul's Cathedral (including the aforesaid addition of *One Twenty-fifth* part) amounts to

One Million Two Hundred and Twenty Thousand.

The Population ascribed to the City of Paris, is included in a district of this size.*

“ The Number of Unregistered Interments in the Metropolis, has been a question much agitated, on occasion of forming computations for Life-Annuities, and for other purposes. In the last six months of 1794, it was ascertained by the Collector of the then Tax on Burials, that 3,148 persons were interred without being Registered; and it is not likely that the whole number of Interments, or even of Burial Grounds, were discoverable for the purpose of Taxation. If it be assumed that, on account of the Unregistered Interments, a third part (about 7,000 annually) may be added to the Registered Burials, the Mortality of the Metropolis, in 1700, was *One in Twenty-five*; in 1750, *One in Twenty-one*; in 1801 (and the Four preceding years) *One in Thirty-five*; since that, only *One in Thirty-eight*; thus showing a gradual Improvement in the Health of the Metropolis, to a large amount; but it was to be expected that the extension of Population over a larger Space than formerly would have this salutary effect.”

We know not to what degrees of accuracy the ancient records of the Roman Empire, or the modern reports of the Chinese dominion were, or are carried; but, reasoning on probability, this national work must greatly excel them.

That the center of the mass of buildings composing the Metropolis should be disburthened of its inhabitants, was the desire of all who interested themselves in the welfare of their fellow citizens; at length it is accomplished, without force, and without fortifications, which are the usual causes of small cities and extensive suburbs on the Continent.* The result has been, as the judicious expected, a wonderful improvement in the salubrity of the city: not merely presenting fewer deaths, but also fewer (in proportion) of those distressing diseases which leave the subjects of them mere walking corpses,—living deadmen. We may add, that contagious disorders are now watched with so great assiduity and care, are suppressed with such promptitude and vigour, that the health of the public is effectually conserved; and diseases truly epidemic are rare. If it were possible, that Gwynne the

* As an example of this we might quote Vienna: the number of inhabitants living in the city is 46,437: that of the suburbs is 117,655: misprinted 17,655, in page 304 of the present volume.

architect (whom we well knew) could from his tomb behold the benefits resulting from the adoption of the principles enforced in his volume “ London and Westminster improved,”—what gratification would he not experience!—That work is a standing proof of what lasting benefit a single judicious and reasoning individual may do to his country. We would not indeed affirm that Gwynne was the *only* instigator to the completion of the purpose contemplated; but that he was the principal, by means of his work, we believe is incontestable.

A judicious principle once established acts throughout generations. Every favourable opportunity has been taken (and some have been made) to widen narrow streets, to favour a free circulation of air, to remove nuisances, projections, close entrances, and awkward corners; to maintain drains, to prevent the accumulation of filth of various descriptions, to employ the extremely important powers of that abundance of water which now ensures the cleanliness, and with it the health of the city; to enforce a regular attention to the frequent removals of dirt, and whatever depends on it, from the streets, at all times of the year; and to prevent as far as possible, the introduction of offensive trades, &c. into the metropolis. Could this be completely accomplished, together with the conversion into coal tar, of the smoke of the various breweries, distilleries, &c. in London (or the effectual reduction of the smoke by other means) almost all would be attained that could reasonably be expected towards rendering London and its vicinity, the healthiest, as it is perhaps the largest city in the world.

We would not be understood to assert that there are not yet opportunities of further improvements: there are many masses of building which deform our public streets, even some of the largest; but, it is to be hoped, that, by degrees, the justice due to private property will be reconciled with the necessary attention to public welfare and metropolitan appearance.

This subject may probably be resumed, at least, by way of comparison with what London was.

We close this article by presenting an abstract of the state of the population of Britain by Counties, ascertained on the best calculation, founded on approximation, or estimate, supported by all the authority procurable on the subject, and by the fairest possible inferences drawn from arguments and statements given in our last number. The general and progressive advance of the numbers, is highly satisfactory. The Counties marked * have observations on them in our last, page 179.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the POPULATION of the several Counties of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years 1700, 1750, 1801, and 1811; with the Area of Square Miles (English) to calculate the Comparative Degree of Population; also Annual Proportion of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.				Area in Square Miles (English).	Annual Proportions.		
	1700.	1750.	1801.	1811.		One Baptism to	One Burial to	One Marriage to
						Persons	Persons	Persons
Bedford	48,500	53,900	65,500	72,600	430	32	56	126
Berks	74,700	92,700	112,800	122,300	744	34	53	*144
Buckingham	80,500	99,700	111,000	121,600	748	33	49	129
Cambridge	76,000	72,000	92,300	104,500	686	30	44	*127
Chester	107,000	131,600	198,100	234,600	1,017	33	50	131
Cornwal.	105,800	135,000	194,500	223,900	1,407	32	62	*141
Cumberland	62,300	86,900	121,100	138,500	1,497	35	54	138
Derby	93,800	109,500	166,500	191,700	1,077	33	56	*137
Devon	248,300	272,200	354,400	396,100	2,488	33	52	113
Dorset	90,000	96,400	110,100	128,900	1,129	35	57	135
Durham	95,500	135,000	165,700	183,600	1,040	33	50	128
Essex	159,200	167,800	234,000	260,900	1,525	33	44	128
Gloucester	155,200	207,800	259,100	295,100	1,122	36	61	120
Hereford	60,900	74,100	92,100	97,300	971	36	58	*150
Hertford	70,500	86,500	100,800	115,400	602	34	55	163
Huntingdon	34,700	32,500	38,800	43,700	345	31	48	*129
Kent	133,800	190,000	317,800	385,600	1,462	30	41	118
Lancaster	165,200	297,400	695,100	856,000	1,806	29	48	108
Leicester	80,000	95,000	134,400	155,100	816	36	57	130
Lincoln	180,000	160,200	215,500	245,900	2,787	32	51	126
Middlesex	624,200	641,500	845,400	985,100	297	40	36	94
Monmouth	39,700	49,600	47,100	64,200	516	47	64	153
Norfolk	210,200	215,100	282,400	301,800	2,013	30	50	*128
Northampton	119,500	123,500	156,100	146,100	965	35	52	133
Northumberland	118,000	141,700	162,300	177,900	1,809	37	53	137
Nottingham	65,200	77,600	145,000	168,400	774	32	52	119
Oxford	79,000	92,400	113,200	123,200	742	34	55	*138
Rutland	16,600	13,800	16,900	17,000	200	32	53	147
Salop (Shropshire)	101,600	130,300	172,200	200,800	1,403	36	57	143
Somerset	195,900	224,500	282,500	313,300	1,549	35	52	129
Southampton (Hampshire)	118,700	137,500	226,900	253,300	1,533	31	49	106
Stafford	117,200	160,000	247,100	304,000	1,196	32	52	121
Suffolk	152,700	156,800	217,400	242,900	1,566	31	53	*128
Surrey	154,900	207,100	278,000	334,700	811	36	45	130
Sussex	91,400	107,400	164,600	196,500	1,461	30	55	*129
Warwick	96,600	140,000	215,100	236,400	984	35	42	116
Westmoreland	28,600	36,500	43,000	47,500	722	31	54	*135
Wilts	153,900	168,400	191,200	200,300	1,283	35	54	136
Worcester	88,200	108,000	143,900	165,900	674	32	52	132
York, E. Riding	96,200	85,500	144,000	173,000	1,208	30	47	105
— N. Riding	98,600	117,200	160,500	157,600	2,112	30	51	*125
— W. Riding	236,700	361,500	582,700	675,100	2,633	31	51	123
England	5,108,500	6,017,700	8,609,000	9,855,400	50,210	33	49	120
Wales	365,500	449,300	559,000	632,600	8,125	37	60	136
Scotland	5,475,000	6,467,000	9,168,000	10,458,000	58,335	34	50	122
—	1,048,000	1,403,000	1,652,000	1,865,000	29,167	—	—	—
Great Britain	6,523,000	7,870,000	10,817,000	12,353,000	87,502	—	—	—

THE LATE PHÆNOMENON AT
BARBADOES.

*Buttall's Plantation, Parish of St. George,
May 2, 1812.*

My dear Sir,—I hasten to give you some account of a most awful visitation of Providence which took place yesterday in this neighbourhood, and I believe generally throughout this island.

Early in the morning, as we imagined from its darkness, my wife requested me to view the sky, which had a very odd appearance. Upon looking at my watch, we were very much surprised to find it was so late as half-past six o'clock A. M. which neither of us could credit, until, on comparing it with her watch, they were found to agree.

In the north-east, in which the sun ought to have been seen, as it had been up three-quarters of an hour, a very large and dense cloud of ferruginous colour, and at no great height above the surface, obscured the firmament, but in such a manner that the trees and shrubs in the garden, and the country to the north and east of our house, presented the same lights and shadows as they usually do when the moon is sometimes bright and sometimes dark in alternation.

Another cloud, not quite so dense, of a dusky blue colour, and about the same height, hung over the edges of the whole southern horizon, under which the sky appeared of a silvery colour, from which issued a very shining light, by which objects to the northward, when our backs were turned to the light, were seen as distinctly, if not more so, as at noon-day; while objects between us and the light were scarcely perceptible.

Above these clouds, and in every part of the sky which was not occupied by the ferruginous clouds, were other clouds of a whitish gray colour, which were carried over the islands with great velocity from the north-east, in which direction the wind blew the whole day with very little variation; although under them there was not a leaf stirring or breath of air moving.

A solemn and unusual stillness pervaded every place, now and then interrupted by the sound of negroes at work with their hoes, which the surrounding silence seemed to augment.

Forcibly struck with all these appearances, I could not help expressing to Mrs. D. my apprehensions that this island was about to be visited with some dreadful commotion; and as our house was on the acclivity of a hill, about sixty feet above the level of the works, at which our friends Mr. and Mrs. H. resided, I thought it advisable we should join them; which we did without delay.

By the time we reached the works it was seven o'clock; and as the darkness began to increase considerably, all the negroes were recalled from the fields, and ordered to their houses, where most of them went to bed with much indifference, considering the darkness only as an early night.

At half-past seven o'clock it was so dark that candles were brought in. At eight o'clock it was pitch dark in the open air; or, in other words, so dark that we could not perceive our hands when held up before our faces at two feet distance. No night at home in winter, when neither the moon nor a star is to be seen, was ever more sombre. The darkness continued of the same intenseness until 25 minutes past twelve o'clock—that is, for the space of four hours and 25 minutes, at which time we perceived very indistinctly the outlines of large and near objects. At half-past twelve o'clock we distinguished them more correctly; from which period the light increased until between three and four o'clock P. M. but was very obscure.

From the time at which I got up in the morning until we went to bed at home in the evening at eight o'clock, there was a constant fall from the clouds of a substance in extremely fine flakes, which when first gathered from our clothes had the appearance of dust of wood-ashes; but which, when suffered to accumulate, assumed the resemblance of powdered rotten-stone, and possessed the same quality of cleaning brass.

In order to ascertain the quantity which had fallen, Mr. H. last night took up that which lay upon a foot square, when it measured three pints, somewhat pressed into the measure, and weighed one pound and three-quarters.

This morning another square foot, where the surface was hard and level, gave, in five-eighths and one half of an inch in depth, three pints loosely filled up in measure, and one pound seven ounces and a half in weight.

Against the bottom of windows, doors, and walls, it was considerably deeper. But assuming the product of my experiment as the medium quantity which fell on a foot square throughout the island, and estimating from our best maps the quantity of land in the island at 106,470 acres*, the total quantity of this extraneous substance which is now on its surface, independent of that which is upon the trees, could not be less

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
*Christchurch	14,310	St. Thomas	8,500
St. Philip	15,040	St. Joseph	6,010
St. Michael	9,580	St. Andrew	8,780
St. George	10,795	St. Peter	8,330
St. John	8,600	St. Lucy	8,725
St. James	7,800		

than 1,739,187,750 gallons, wine measure,* or 6,811,817,512 pounds avoirdupois.†

The fall of this substance was least in the morning and evening, and greatest between nine and twelve o'clock. During this last period, when any of us went out into the air, we perceived a smell similar to that which arises from water thrown upon hot embers—but with no increase of heat, to the best of my perception: on the contrary, according to my own sensations, it was rather colder during the continuance of this phenomenon than in common.

I had unluckily left my thermometer behind me, and did not get it until one o'clock P. M. at which time I hung it in a gallery facing the south, and open to the air, when it settled at 77°, and continued at that height until five o'clock in the afternoon, after which I forgot to examine it.

All those who ventured out with lanterns during the darkness reported they had heard strange noises and cries in the air; but as they also added, that these noises and cries had followed them, and that objects had been seen or felt flitting past them, it was no difficult matter to convince most of them that these sounds arose from the birds and bats, which the lights they carried with them had attracted. Many animals, which had been loose at the commencement of the darkness, found their way to the lights in the houses, and remained at the house during the continuance of the darkness.

Some land birds flew into the rooms where the windows were open, and some few sea birds were known from their cries to be hovering about the buildings.

After this dismal scene had continued some time, my apprehensions were considerably lessened, by bringing to my remembrance the account of the younger Pliny of the eruption of Vesuvius; and the fact mentioned to me by yourself, of a substance similar in some degree to what has fallen here, having been gathered off the sails of a ship, at a great distance from any known land; from whence I began to hope, that as no cinders had made their appearance, the phenomenon, which was alarming us, might be the effect of some distant volcanic eruption, and not the forerunner of any more dreadful visitation than that which was existing at the moment.

* 106,470 acres in the island, multiplied by 43,560 square feet in one acre, is equal to 4,637,833,200 square feet, multiplied by 3 pints per foot, is equal to 13,913,499,600 pints, divided by 8 pints in a gallon, is equal to 1,739,187,450 gallons, wine measure.

† 4,637,833,200 square feet in the island, multiplied by 1lb. per inch, 7½ c. feet, is equal to 6,811,817,512 lbs. avoirdupois.

This idea has been strengthened by the following circumstances:

About one o'clock in the morning Mr. H— and several others on the plantation heard a very heavy and quick firing, neither as minute guns from a ship in distress, nor in continuance as from ships engaged, but in peals at intervals, from the southward. The same firing was heard so distinctly in town and its vicinity, but in a westerly or north-westerly direction, that it is said our Governor, who is also commander of the forces in the leeward islands, repaired about two o'clock to the garrison, which was kept under arms all the night, from a surmise that Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, who had sailed to the northward the evening before at sunset with the Dragon and a tender only, had fallen in with the enemy's fleet of four sail of the line and four frigates, which, by accounts from Madeira, are reported to have passed that island.

As nothing has transpired this forenoon to countenance either the supposition of an engagement, or of a ship having been lost last night off our coast, it is very possible, and by no means improbable, that the noise in question may have proceeded from a volcanic eruption, which, without any earthquake having been perceptible in this island, may have produced those phenomena which I have attempted to delineate.

During last night the weather has been rather calm than otherwise; and this morning the appearance of the country resembles the land in the neighbourhood of the river Nith, near its entrance into the Solway frith, when it has been overflowed by a high tide. Many shrubs and low trees with spreading branches have been split by the weight of the substance which has fallen on them, and the sugar-canes are bent down to the ground.

On removing the substance from the surface, the grass continues as green at least as it was before; without any appearance of being scorched.

The thermometer this day, when placed in a room open to the air, but not exposed to the direct or reflected rays of the sun, has varied from 70 to 80, which is three degrees higher than it was yesterday at the same hour of the day.

Being now relieved from the darkness and its concomitant fears, we are beginning to distress ourselves about the effect which the fallen substance is likely to produce on the fertility of the land: to ascertain which with as little delay as possible, my father-in-law and I have this morning planted various seeds, useful and ornamental, in this substance singly, and also in it when combined with different proportions of the soil; trusting that the same good Providence, which has carried us in safety through the danger of yesterday,

may be pleased to render this visitation a blessing and not a curse to the island.

Lest you may wish to ascertain the component parts of this substance, I will send you by the first good opportunity the portion of it I gathered from the surface of a foot square, as I have already noticed, and in the interim I inclose you a few grains.

Yours, &c.

.....

The calculation instituted by the writer of the foregoing letter, in reference to the quantity of matter fallen on the island of Barbadoes, deserves to be carried somewhat further; for, if such were the masses fallen at the distance of two hundred miles, or thereabouts, from the burning focus, what might those be which fell at the distance of one hundred miles, or at fifty miles, or nearer? We are certain that the sea received an equal portion with the land; that, however, parts of this discharge might be forced along the current of the wind, yet all around the volcano, as from a center, vast quantities of ashes would be dispersed, and would cover the surface on which they fell to a depth proportionate to their distance. Add to this, that places further from St. Vincent's, where the phenomenon burst out, than Barbadoes is, had an ample share of this matter; as is evident by those ships returning to Europe, on board of which it fell; and which brought the first intelligence of this commotion to England. Taking all circumstances into consideration, was this discharge so little as *one thousand times* the amount of that calculated as having fallen on Barbadoes? The total is immense; and rather overpowers than satisfies the mind, when reduced to figures; it is not, however, therefore, the less deserving of attention.

By way of illustrating the extent to which the issues of volcanic eruptions may extend, we would call to the minds of our readers the surprising fog of the year 1783; which covered all Europe, and travelled so far South as to include part of the Mediterranean Coast of Africa. It hovered over the surface of the earth during many weeks; it reached to the summits of hills, two thousand yards above the level of the sea: it even over-topped the Alps; as was ascertained on the side of Dauphiny, though elevated three thousand three hundred yards above the sea. It fell suddenly, as if from Heaven, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June: in very distant places, on the same day; as at Paris, Turin, and Padua, June 18. In most places, it fell after a storm of wind and rain; and it lasted, in a state to be sensibly discerned, till August 21; but with intervals, in some places, and occasionally, so late as October 25. It was most dense near the earth. Du-

ring the continuance of it, the sun appeared pale, might be looked at without straining the eyes; and its hue varied with the changing density of the meteor: it was often compared, by beholders, to glowing coals, or to blood. The moon was feeble, wan, sickly. Only stars of the first magnitude were visible; and they did not twinkle. It had a faint sulphureous odour. The strongest gales did not disperse it; it appeared to yield for a moment, but returned at the calm. It deposited on some kinds of vegetables, a clammy, thickish liquor, somewhat fetid: it injured a few trees, but not many.

This meteor was afterwards traced to continued eruptions of volcanic matter from Hekla, in Iceland. If we consider the distance from Iceland to Africa in the South; the spreading of this phenomenon eastward and westward; the height of it in the atmosphere, — what could be the amount of the whole mass discharged? It was, indeed, greatly attenuated before it reached those parts of Europe where its properties were philosophically investigated. It was so light as to float in the air; was susceptible of condensation and attenuation, at different times of the day; nevertheless, it was a dust, a modification of solid matter; what had formed the interior of the mountain in its tranquil state. What was the weight of the whole mass displaced by the volcanic fires? To what height in the atmosphere had the component principles of this powder been projected, by their violence, to enable it to fall almost perpendicularly down from the sky, at distances so considerable?

The extent of sea surrounding the Caribbee Islands, effectually prevented the lighter particles of the volcanic emission from St. Vincent's, from reaching any continent, or, as is most probable, any place or places, at which it might be subjected to a test in its different states; or to more accurate observations made on it than we are already in possession of. To what different operations of nature, or properties in themselves, the long duration of the Hekla mist, and the almost immediate dissolution of the West Indian, is to be attributed, forms a curious article of enquiry. Perhaps the journals of some of our vessels may enable us to form with greater precision than we can at present, a comparison between results so greatly diversified, though originating in the same causes, and on the same principles.

Those philosophers, (as Buffon, and others) who have thought volcanoes to be seated very superficially on the exterior of the Terrestrial Globe will find it very difficult to reconcile their theory with these unquestionable facts. No volcanic chimney acting only through a short distance could possess sufficient power to project these masses. Whether any stones

were projected to such heights as to fall at greater distances than we have alluded to, within such a time as might reasonably allow us to refer them to any discharge with which we are acquainted, is more than we know. But, if any such should on any occasion be found contemporaneous with a known volcanic eruption, a fact, we believe, not hitherto fixed, it could not but be extremely acceptable to the philosophic naturalist; whose researches may perhaps be stimulated, by the recollections comprized in this article.

PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF THE
CATACOMBS AT PARIS.

[Compare page 305.]

The Catacombs of Paris, of which we inserted a short notice in our last, deserve a more particular description. It is well known, that the Catacombs of Rome are long galleries, running under the earth, to extensive distances. They were probably the quarries that furnished much of the materials afterwards constructed into buildings. They now exhibit tombs some large, some small; great masses of human bones, &c. The catacombs of Paris are of the same nature: they are the ancient quarries; they extend under the city; and they now contain an immense collection of human remains.

They are situated between the barrier d'Enfer and the barrier St. Jacques. They were consecrated by the grand vicar of the archbishop of Paris, April 7, 1786, with great solemnity, in the presence of the Lieutenant-General of Police, and many people. Not only the prodigious accumulations of the *Cimetière des Innocens*, the most frequented of Paris, were transported to this ancient quarry, but also those of other churches, cloisters, and convents, as their demolition was in progress. Each of these forms a separate pile.

The entrance to this repository is by an open staircase in the building which forms the barrier d'Enfer. It is commodious and well constructed, and descends *eighty feet* below the surface: then, during at least a quarter of an hour's walk, (nearly a mile) the passages of a gallery, more or less level and spacious discover walls, built up for security, or supports formed of the rock itself. From space to space, both to right and left, are vast excavations. These quarries communicate with an infinity of others which extend themselves almost entirely under the plains of Montrouge and under the suburb of St. Jacques; but all access to them is prevented by walls, as well from a sense of propriety as to prevent them from accommodating smugglers.

The principal gateway is ornamented with two pilasters of the Tuscan order; on this is the following inscription.

Has ultra metas requiescent, beatam spem expectantes.

In the interior of the long galleries, the walls, &c. are lined with bones; the larger, those of the head and the thigh, ranged symmetrically in compartments, support the smaller, which are thrown behind, and form the dressings of these dismal walls; somewhat resembling a kind of Mosaic. They do not whiten. The whole is estimated at *two millions of dead*. Inscriptions record from whence they have been brought.

In several of these halls are altars, some of them such as are used in Catholic Churches, others of an antique form, and sometimes composed of the bones themselves worked together with mortar. In various places are written in black letters on a white ground sentences and mottoes derived from all sorts of systems, some religious, some philosophical. Over one door, for instance, is the famous passage from the Georgics:

*Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus manes et inexorabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis
avari!*

One of the most affecting of these piles is that of the French loyalists who were massacred in the prisons, &c. on the 24 and 3d of September 1792. These bodies had been thrown into the quarry, in the utmost disorder, immediately after the massacre; but were afterwards collected into a mouldering heap, and deposited by themselves, by order of government.

Not to leave these mournful abodes unvisited by philosophy, M. Hericart de Thury has founded in a separate hall a cabinet of mineralogy, in which are seen specimens of all the various kinds of sands, clays, flints, stones, &c. of which the mass of earth over the head of the spectator is composed. To these are added whatever of a fossil nature, the excavations of these immense quarries have supplied. They derive a singular interest from being inspected in the very regions where they were found.

In another place are arranged and shewn, a collection of bones of extraordinary conformation, whether natural or accidental; whatever of this description was found and deemed worthy of notice during this vast exhumation.

The staircase by which this subterranean repository is gained, is about six hundred yards from the place of entry: east from the high road to Orleans, which has been crossed by the inspector of these lugubrious mansions below the surface of the earth.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

SUCCINCT MEMOIR

OF

JONATHAN DUNCAN, Esq.,

LATE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND ITS
DEPENDENCIES;

Where he had presided nearly Sixteen Years, and died August 11, 1811.—The following is a concise account of the meritorious services of this eminent friend to humanity, to his charge, and to his country.

Mr. Duncan was appointed a writer to the Bengal Establishment, and arrived in India in the year 1772, at the age of seventeen. He soon displayed a peculiar aptitude of mind, for acquiring knowledge, prompted by the most ardent thirst after that kind which was most suitable to his situation: particularly that acquaintance with the languages, laws and manners of the natives, for which he became eminently distinguished.

These recommendations led to the appointment of Mr. Duncan to the Government of the province of Benares, in 1786, at a period of no common difficulty. The uninterrupted success and the unsullied integrity of his administration, fully justified the wisdom of the selection, and the high estimation in which his talents and virtues were held. The mildness and benevolence with which his authority was exercised in that celebrated city, and its extensive and populous territory, still live in the memory of a grateful people.

Among the many blessings which flowed from his administration at Benares, the reform that he effected of the barbarous practice of female infanticide among the Chieftains in the Eastern part of the Company's possessions in that province, was no less peculiarly illustrative of the humanity of his disposition, than it is worthy of particular commemoration: and indeed he ever contemplated the success that attended his laudable efforts in the accomplishment of so beneficent an object "as one of the happiest incidents of his life." With equal ardour and solicitude he has been engaged in prevailing on the Chieftains of Kattywar and of Cutch to renounce that inhuman custom; the existence of which, in those provinces, had recently become known to the Government.

Mr. Duncan entered on the high office of Governor of Bombay, in December 1795. His character and services have constantly been held in the highest esteem by the

Court of Directors, and by the Legislature of this native Country.

His funeral was performed at Bombay, at the public expense, as a token of profound respect; all the officers of Government, of the civil, military, and marine services, and the gentlemen of the settlement attending. The flag at the Castle, the flags of the shipping were hoisted half mast high; minute guns, fifty seven in number, were fired during the procession. His remains were deposited in the Church at Bombay, and a public mourning during six weeks took place on the occasion. Similar tokens of respect took place in all the principal stations connected with the Presidency of Bombay.

CHARACTER OF THE BOURBON RIFLE REGIMENT: CAFFRES.

Bourbon, August 14, 1811.—The 2d battalion Bourbon Rifle Regiment, which is composed of Caffres, are now 600 strong, and are as stout a body of men as you will see in the Upper Provinces of Bengal.—By the unwearied and indefatigable exertions of Lieut. Col. Austin, they have already attained a smartness in their movements, and under such direction and controul they promise to be a very fine and high disciplined corps, and when dressed in the established uniform, will be as handsome a body of men, as will be seen in the East.

* * It will be recollected, that the Caffres are from South Africa; and were never entrusted with arms, or marshalled under military training, while the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was subject to Dutch dominion. Their fidelity was always suspected. We trust no cause for infidelity will be given them, by the British.

Compare the article in our *OBSERVANDA EXTERNA* announcing the recruiting of our black regiments in the West India islands, from the western coast of Africa.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.

The following extraordinary birth is taken from a Lucknow ukbar of Oct. 29, 1811.

"Four days ago, at Moharajunge near Fyzabad, a woman was delivered of a child with four arms, four legs, ten heads, two mouths with complete sets of teeth, and two large protruding tusks. Its eyes were wide open and staring; and its body visibly increased in bulk, every time it drew its breath. It was wrapped up in a cloth, and thrown into the river."

†† Besides being a specimen of the articles admitted into the newspapers, or journals circulated for the amusement and edification of Asiatics, of a class sufficiently easy to obtain

these papers, this account admits the remark that those who can believe in *ten heads* to the same body, with only *two mouths* and sets of members, may easily credit whatever has been related of the multiplied members of Krishna, and other deities;—of which, perhaps, the first hint might be derived, or *justified*, from such extraordinary monster of the human race, real, or supposed.

A VERY FINE LION, NATIVE OF CASHMIRE.

A very fine lion, sent from Loodehauneh by Colonel Ochterlony, was landed at Calcutta, on the evening of November 13. The animal is supposed to be a native of Cashmere, and belonged for some time to the Rajah of Putteala. He was intended for a present to the King of Ava, had he arrived here previous to Captain Canning's departure; but, that not being the case, he is to be put up to public sale. He is perfectly gentle and obedient to his keeper; has a very noble appearance; bears an exact resemblance to the African lion, in his colour and proportions; and is equal in size, and rather superior in height, to any of the same species that we have ever seen.

* * This article contributes to settle the doubt on the existence of lions in India. The country of Cashmere, we believe, was not before known to produce any. From the nature of that country it adds to the probability that lions were frequent antiently, where now they are never seen. The following shews that in some places they are numerous; notwithstanding the endeavours used to destroy them, and other ferocious beasts.

Hansi, June 18, 1811.—The lions are still very plentiful here; yet we have now killed in all, *forty-three*; besides tigers, and two leopards.

Compare Panorama, Vol. VIII. page 1376.

NEW SHIP ABERCROMBY LAUNCHED; ILLUMINATED.

Bombay, Oct. 26.—On Saturday night about eleven o'clock a new ship was floated out of the dock. She was beautifully illuminated, and her progress into the harbour was greeted with the cheers of the spectators. She was named by Charles Forbes, Esq. who saluted her bows with a bottle of *British Porter*, and conferred on her a name, which will live in British history, in ages far beyond the endurance of the noble timber of which the Abercromby is composed. She is reckoned one of the most beautiful ships ever built here, and is, perhaps, the most perfect model of a merchantman in the world. Her tonnage is 1283

tons and she has been completed in the short period of about ten months; thus adding, if possible, to the already well-earned fame of the master-builder, Jemsettjee Bomonjee.

Immediately after the floating of the Abercromby, the keel of the Cornwallis of 74 guns was launched into the new Dock, accompanied with the same honors which were bestowed on her predecessor.

TRAVELS OF THE ENGLISH HORSE, JOHN BULL.

Mr. Forbes takes home with him, on board the Caroline, his favorite English horse, John Bull; a horse well known in the Bobbery Hunt.

John Bull originally left his country as a trooper's horse in the 12th or Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons, in the year 1800, and was with his corps landed in Portugal. When the army for the expulsion of the French from Egypt, was preparing under the orders of Sir R. Abercromby in the Mediterranean, a part of the 12th, as dismounted cavalry, accompanied the expedition; and many of the field or mounted officers of the line, were permitted to furnish themselves with the horses belonging to the dismounted dragoons—John Bull (as he has since been named) fell to the lot of the gallant and much-lamented Lieut. Col Erskine (formerly Lieut. and Adjutant of the 77th in Bombay) who received his death's wound mounted on John, and the animal himself was severely wounded at the same moment. This, it is believed, was in the memorable action of the 13th March, in driving the French from the heights which subsequently became the entrenched camp of the English.

On the death of Col. Erskine, John was purchased by an officer of the 12th, who well knew his value, and by that officer he was sold to Paymaster Campbell of the 88th, who brought him by the route of the Red Sea to Bombay, and disposed of him to Mr. Forbes; whose property he has ever since been. John's long and useful services entitle him to "live in clover" for the rest of his life, and his deserts will meet with an ample reward.

Though the travels of his master must undoubtedly be allowed preference, yet we see no reason why the travels of a horse, especially of a horse which has served his country, should be deemed void of interest. As Arab horses are brought from the East, this English horse was brought from the West: and we hope that his pedigree and performances are registered in Asia, as those of an Arab would be, to the honour of his race and the glory of his family and country.

REMARKABLE SWARMS OF LOCUSTS.

Gualior, June 27, 1811.—While a friend and myself were taking, about sunset, our usual airing on elephants, I bade him remark on the tops of some hills, about three or four miles to the westward, a curious appearance resembling the spreading of smoke, which however seemed to extend to a greater distance, than it is customary for smoke to do. We were going forward, thinking nothing more of the matter, when in a quarter of an hour, my companion attracted my attention suddenly, to my "cloud of smoke;" which we found to be a vast host of locusts fast approaching towards us. In a short time, we found ourselves in the midst of them. I know not how to give an adequate idea of their numbers: further than by declaring, that I believe, I never was in a shower of snow, so thick. The appearance of the atmosphere, and the enemies with which we were assailed, were so unusual, that they actually caused a sensation of fear in our elephants. Myriads settled over the country; and the damage they would have done in their course, would perhaps have been incalculable, had the cultivation been in the advanced state which it generally exhibits at this period of the year.—We observed them sweeping over the country like a pestilential cloud, literally darkening the air.

Agra, August 2, 1811.—It is now eight or nine months since the locusts first made their appearance:—we have had them in the cold weather, in the hot weather, and in the rains....For three days we have scarcely seen the sun: which is uncommon in this part of the world. In the evening, yesterday, when it ceased to rain, the locusts poured in immense clouds from the south, and rested here for the night. The day continuing wet and gloomy, they have not risen for their diurnal flight: notwithstanding every man who owns a field is exhausting his eloquence to persuade them. When beat up, they fly perhaps twenty yards, and again alight. The natives say, there is a certain holy Fakeer (an Æolus) who presides over the locusts, and his seat is in the midst of the Tibet hills—*Illic vasto in antro, imperio premit, ac vinculis et carcere ponit.* They suppose that the usual tribute or offerings have been withheld, and that the indignant Fakeer has let loose these destructive legions, by way of punishment.

MR. EDITOR.—By travellers from the northward, we lately received information here, that the locusts had made their appearance in the Upper Provinces of Guzarat, and left the Purguna of Kuree, Radanpore, Putun, Sumnee, &c. in a most lamentable plight, as great part of the crops were eaten up. It is said they came through the Malwa country in their way, in which they have left behind

them traces of their flight. That being rather distant from us here, we thought little of the locusts until the 17th instant, when they paid us an unwelcome visit, and alarmed us much for the fate of the very promising crops in this district. Before we knew of their arrival, all the trees in the city and its suburbs were in an instant covered with them, and were partially divested of their foliage in a very short time; they came in such numbers, that a gentleman here shot from his window about 100 of them at one shot, while they rested on a tree in the front of his house; they arrived about two o'clock, and left us in a couple of hours with the afternoon breeze, and were seen until near dusk flying in masses, resembling reddish clouds, towards the north. Next morning another flight of a much smaller size than those of the preceding day made their appearance, and passed on in the same direction as the others. It was observed that they all came from the Rajpeeplee hills, in an easterly direction.

This place during the memory of man has been three different times visited by these destructive animals: once about 50 years ago, during the government of the Nabobs of Broach; afterwards in Mr. Gambier's time about 35 years ago, during the former English government; and latterly, about 12 years ago, while Broach was in the hands of Scindia, and Apa Mulhar was Governor.—The locusts that came formerly were much larger in size than the present; among the Mahometans they are esteemed a great delicacy, and were much sought after here—they first take off their heads, wings and legs, and then dress them; they are reckoned not inferior to the prawn in flavor. We were unfortunate here in not having had a person that understood how to pickle the locusts, otherwise no doubt the Bombay epicures would have been presented with a few-kegs of them; however, two gentlemen here have preserved a few of them, the one in brandy, and the other in gin.

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient Servant,

Broach,

S. W. T.

19th October, 1811.

L'AMOUREUX.

We have, on various occasions, extracted, for the amusement of our readers, some curious specimens of English phraseology, from the *Petites Affiches* of the Mauritius Gazette. The following extraordinary production, we republish, for the sake not of its phraseology, but of its matter. We have found it among the advertisements of a late Isle of Bourbon paper; and, as we despair of doing it justice in a translation, we give it in the original French.

"Le sieur Bernard, dit L'AMOUREUX, réclame le nommé Auguste, Indien, âgé d'environ trente-cinq à quarante ans, se faisant passer pour libre, il est soupçonné du côté de la Rivière d'Abord. Récompense à celui qui le ramènera à son maître à St. Denis ou aux blocs.

"Le dit sieur Bernard a l'honneur d'observer qu'il se qualifie de l'épithète d'*amoureux* pour être distingué des autres Bernard qui peuvent habiter cette Colonie; et que ce qui l'a déterminé à choisir ce surnom, c'est la persuasion intime dans laquelle il est de porter au plus haut degré ce sentiment si naturel d'attachement et d'amour, pour un sexe auteur de tous nos plaisirs et de toutes nos peines. Parcourant la même carrière que le Dieu élopé qui habite l'intérieur de l'Etna, son cœur est comme un volcan dont les éruptions fréquentes ont produit l'admiration du public qui en a été témoin. Vénus, mère des amours, fut l'épouse de Vulcain; c'est dans son sein que ce dernier trouvait un divin remède à son tendre martyre: c'est donc lorsque la Vénus de Bourbon aura uni son sort à celui du sieur Bernard, dit *l'amoureux*, qu'il abandonnera un titre dont il se glorifie; et qu'il ne prendra plus dès-lors qu'auprès de l'heureux objet de sa préférence."

NEW ISLAND DISCOVERED.

Port Louis.—The Honorable Company's Ship *Carmarthen*, on her voyage from Port Louis to Bombay in the early part of the monsoon, passing to the southward of the Seychelles, fell in with a small low Island, which it believed has never been seen but once before (by a captain Inverarity) and is not laid down in any chart or book excepting one lately published.—It is very dangerous being sight in the mid channel, has trees at each end of it joined together by a sand bank, with breakers a great height nearly all round.

This Island runs from N. E. to S. W. is about 6 or 7 miles long and 1 or 2 broad, lat. 7° 7' south long. 53° 5' East.

INTENDED POLITICAL IMPROVEMENT, BY THE MARHATTAS.

Scindea, the Marhatta Chief, has lately signified a wish, to become acquainted with the Company's regulations; with a view of introducing the same into his own territories, and thereby effecting the collection of his revenues through the medium of Chupprassees, without the continual intervention of a military force.

* * * This attempt to decline the use of the military in collecting the revenue does not appear to have been attended with the success it deserved. Frequent detachments from Scindea's army were speedily afterwards

required to reduce his refractory dependants, and to collect the taxes as usual.

CATHOLIC COMMISSARY ESTABLISHED.

Bengal. On Sunday morning, August 1, 1811. The most reverend Fré Manuel de Santa Theresa, Visitador and Commissary of the religious order of St. Augustin, recently arrived from Goa, took his seat conformably to his appointment by his Excellency the Archbishop of the said place, as Vicar of the *new* Roman Catholic Church of Boitacannah.

MALAYS RESUMING THE PURCHASE OF OPIUM.

In consequence of a mistake of a British cruiser in firing on some Malay prows, which were coming to Penang with intent to purchase opium, that people had declined visiting the settlement again for that purpose; but in consequence of the mission of Mr. Raffles to Lingeh, to explain the transaction, they now shew some symptoms of an inclination to renew the intercourse.

Compare Panorama, Vol. VIII. p. 749.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS IN SCOTLAND, WITHIN THE MEMORY OF MAN.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—It is not enough that the number of our people be increased, unless their condition in life be improved also; to have merely so many more *miserables* than formerly, is no honour to any nation. Perhaps the best mode of determining the comparative improvement of a population is to draw from the memory of the aged: I therefore, take the liberty of sending a few particulars obtained from the narration of a friend of mine, in reference to the manners and sentiments once general among the agriculturists in one of the most fertile shires of Scotland.

I remember, says my friend, when the hardships of the farmer's life, was the perpetual theme of their discourse: when they described themselves as completely wretched, between lords on one hand, and labourers on the other.—Now you see the sons of these complainants, with high rents and taxes to pay, and every thing comfortable about them!!!

Formerly persons of their rank were taught by the village schoolmistress, the answers in the Catechism and to read the Bible; here ended their scholarship: now they learn all that the nearest school establishment can teach, and finish their *Latin*, &c. by attending a winter or two at Edinburgh. When David Scott, Esq. the Chairman to the East India Company, visited his native country after a

long absence in India, he was astonished at the change for the better in the manners and intelligence of that class of agriculturists, with whom he happened to join company; and certainly, it is after such *distant* intervals, that all alterations are best discerned.

One of the consequences of superior education is the banishment of superstitious stories of ghosts, elves, brownies and fairies green and white, of witches, &c.—although few relics of antient notions, may here and there linger, such as attributing the protection of property to the possession of a white cock; or the talismanic horse shoe nailed at the threshold, to defend the dwelling from witches who might attempt to enter it.

Formerly, farmers paid their rents in kind; and during the scarcity a few years ago, landlords certainly received *in money*, much less value than former occupiers of those farms had paid *in kind*, a hundred years ago. This computation if pursued would yield surprising results. A farm now let for 800 guineas, paid formerly 28 chalders of barley: this is reckoning barley at £30 per chaldar. A farm of 360 acres paid 36 chalders of wheat, barley, oats, and peas, in equal quantities: it is now let at £5 per acre: and so of others.

But at that time, a good milk cow might be bought for £3, an able horse for £7 or £8. An old English drover was lately heard to affirm, that he had bought (about 1750 to 1760) Highland Cows at Crieff fair at *half a guinea* each; had grazed them to near Yule, and then sold them for 20s.

In 1763 Mr. Moorhouse, from Craven in Yorkshire, first visited the Hebrides in the character of an Englishman buying of cattle. In the absence of her husband, M'Donald of Kingsburgh, he was entertained by Flora Macdonald, who made up for him the bed which the unfortunate Prince Charles had occupied on a memorable occasion. Mr. M. bargained afterwards with Kingsburgh for 1007 cattle, at *two guineas* a head. He bought 600 from another proprietor at £2. 3s. 6d.

In 1773 all the sale cattle at Barra, many of them four or five years old, were bought at £1. 7s. 6d. a head. In 1782 the best four years old widders were bought by the hundred, at 10s. 6d. each.—But, in 1803 the best Highland bullocks brought £13: capital specimens brought £16. 10s.

Improvements different in kind, but equal in merit, especially in civilization, have also taken place. For surely it will be admitted as an improvement that the creels in which manure was carried to the fields, are no longer seen on the backs of the women; but compost is drawn to the field on *sleds*, by horses. By the bye; this reminds me of the improvement made also in the manner of yoking

ponies; which was formerly by the tail, in Scotland, as well as in Ireland. Perhaps it is not yet quite extinct, notwithstanding Sir John Carr's complaint of *falsification* of his report on that subject. Lord M. was of opinion that as wild ponies are caught by the tail by Highlanders—(as may be seen not only in their native haunts, but at various fairs, where they catch in this manner any poney from among a number, that a customer wants to cheapen)—so there could be nothing more natural than to yoke by this part.*

How often have we seen four craggy horses dragging a heavy plough, their hair hanging over their eyes, and shod only in their fore feet; or a clumsy cart in which a few bushels of barley overloaded a couple of starveling steeds! whereas now a single horse, well dressed and decently harnessed, draws four times the quantity, in a well constructed carriage, with ease. A story is told of a then lately appointed sheriff meeting a cart thus overloaded, and stopping the servant to send a message of remonstrance to his master, against the oppression of his unfortunate cattle. Certain it is, that at a place where the teams met by appointment, to deliver and to receive a quantity of barley; it was brought by *ten* horses, and taken away by *three*. Nay carts themselves were so rare, that I remember a boy leaving his charge of cattle to run after one that he might get a nearer view of it.

Not long before, it was the custom of all our great men to travel post on horseback, to and from London. The Duke of Argyle had, like others, a pair of wide riding breeches, into which he buttoned the skirts of his coat to keep them clean. Still more frugal were the habits of agriculturists. One whom I knew, a man of spirit too, used to go to Lessudden fair, and breakfast on haggies and cold roast lamb, spending no more than *eight-pence* on the journey: another used to walk 112 miles to and from Edinburgh, at the *allowed* cost of *twenty-pence*.

Now, if we examine the farm, its parts, its implements, its labourers,—the farmhouse, its master, its mistress, the children, the servants,—the furniture, the bedding, the general conveniences,—do we not find in ALL

* This obviates in some degree the remarks of the reviewer of Mr. Marsden's Malay Grammar, on the custom among the Malays of reckoning animals *by the tail* instead of by the *head*: for if it were common among that people, as it is among the Highlanders to catch them by the tail, it was natural to reckon them by *this* part, as the first by which they became *the* property of the owner; and as the part which would first occur to the mind of the seller, and of the buyer, equally. *Edit.*

great and unquestionable improvements?—and this in spite of accumulated and accumulating expenses!

Farm-houses are neat and clean; some are even elegant, and these not, generally speaking, built by the landlord but by the tenant. The houses of the cottagers are not the abominable, stinking, nasty hovels they formerly were:—without a chimney, with clouts, rags, and an old bonnet stuffed where glass should have been, to keep out the weather, and with it the fresh air, and the light: they are now clean, cheerful, and have casement windows.

The stables are no longer undivided quags, into which a dozen of horses were turned loose, and spent the night in biting, fighting, screaming and kicking.—I say nothing of the byre, in which cattle were, to be sure, portioned off from the family, but still made a part of the residents, as was sufficiently demonstrated to the senses of hearing and smelling of every visitor.

Farmers are not now at a loss, in case a friend arrives, to furnish him a dinner. Their larders bear witness to a *steady* plenty within their reach. Their dairy, their poultry yard demonstrate better things. Formerly their store of vegetables for the table was scantiness itself; their kail yards contained merely a few pot herbs, peas, beans, and greens; now they have fruit trees, and wall fruits, in no despicable variety.

Their beverage, indeed, was far cheaper then than it is now; when they *did* indulge with a bottle it was of the best; claret was to be had for *eight pence* the *full* bottle. They did not, however, lay in stocks of wine: a lying-in commanded a dozen; but on most other household occasions the tapping of a bottle was matter of serious consideration.

Apropos of lyings-in;—the custom used to be to circulate a general information around the neighbourhood, either by messengers forwarded expressly, or by friends and acquaintances commissioned with due formality, to spread the news throughout the vicinity; and this produced the answering inquiry after the welfare of Mistress — and the child, till her month was up. The same might be said of severe illnesses and deaths: the tidings were circulated, and formed part of the general conversation all the village through, and at the nearest town. Now a couple of lines among the *births*, or *deaths*, in the newspapers, has superseded the good old custom, the subject of enlargements, hopes, fears, joys, sorrows, congratulation and commiseration.

On the whole, I verily believe the present generation are fully as diligent as their forefathers; they accomplish more work, taking the year through; they make more of their

time; and this with the much better implements they use, enables them not only to bear up against multiplied demands on their pockets, but to get forward, more or less, as favoured by occurrences.

I have restrained these recollections to the class of farmers: your own eyes can witness to the great increase of inland communications, roads, and bridges; to the multiplied means of conveyance, coaches, mails, post-chaises;—but these, it might be said, owe their establishment to the gentry, and therefore I waive them.

Neither will I venture to touch on the article of morals or on religion, because I consider the vices and the virtues of individuals as independent of modes and customs: they may give them a direction, or may dictate that particular manner in which they *must* shew themselves, but the passions themselves are inherent, not accidental or transitory.

I well know, Sir, that arguments may be so dexterously used on both sides of any question, as to *dumfound* the opponent. It may be said that high rents, &c. oblige farmers to sell their productions high to pay them; on the other hand, that farmers who can obtain such great prices for the commodities they carry to a market, where they are sure of selling if they please, can afford to pay their landlords much more money in compensation for the profits derived from their land than they formerly could:—higher rents, then, are mere acts of justice. Perhaps you, Sir, may refer the whole of this to the decreased value of money. It may be so; but the increased value of enjoyments is certainly more generally known among us than ever; and if the aged among us would, as my friend has done, communicate their recollections, this truth would be amply demonstrated. Such at least is the opinion of yours, &c.

A NORTH BRITON.

ON MENDICITY: ITS CAUSES, DIVERSITIES
AND MODE OF SUPPRESSION.

No. VI.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—I have, in my preceding letters on this important subject, endeavoured to investigate some of the principal causes which long have operated; and which have, even since my first letter, acquired additional activity in aggravating the misery and guilt, while they increase the number of the mendicant poor.

By them, and by the labouring poor, elevated but little above them, and daily sinking under the pressure of distress to their de-

graded rank in the community, the rapid advance in the price of bread, and (till very lately) of potatoes, must be severely felt. To these intolerable evils, which acquire additional malignity from the nefarious manoeuvres of those who acquire opulence from public distress, and withhold from famished thousands the indispensable necessities of life by creating *artificial* scarcity, no immediate legislative remedy can be applied.

Our justly admired constitution possesses not the formidable, yet sometimes beneficial, energy of despotism, which can either oppress its subjects, or relieve them from the more humiliating oppression of subordinate tyrants.

Buonaparte could lately say to the middlemen and speculators of France—"You shall not starve the people!" To the bakers—"such and no higher shall be the price of bread—the approaching harvest will convert the pretended scarcity into plenty.—Behold the *Maximum*!!!" The event will doubtless prove (if it has not already proved) that no massacre of the bakers, or famine of the citizens of Paris, has followed this despotic, but in this instance, salutary violence.

Though an immediate act of parliament to reduce the price of bread to a fixed sum, say *one shilling* per quartern loaf (which it is to be hoped the bounty of Providence may effect shortly) would thin the crowded rick yards of opulent farmers, unlock store-houses, granaries, and flour mills, and relieve the temporary calamitous dearth by a plentiful and seasonable supply; yet it is a stretch of power, that however it might be justified, is not to be expected.

The horrors which, under circumstances totally different, were produced by the revolutionary *Maximum* in France, will never be forgotten, although against them may be fairly pitted the benefits which result from the present imperial *Maximum*.*

This matter, to which I may have occa-

* A correspondent in *Panorama*, Vol. XI. p. 893 (*Hints on the Real Cause of the High Price of Bread, &c.*), has proved beyond a possibility of contradiction (admitting his facts to be authentic) that when the averages of flour given in to the Lord Mayor was 107s. per sack in consequence of which he fixed the assize of the quartern loaf at 1s. 6½d. the *real* average was no more than 80s. per sack; and the assize of the quartern loaf ought consequently to have been no more than 1s. 3½d. making a difference against the consumer, of 5 pence per quartern loaf! "How the dealers in flour have contrived to produce such returns lately is another question.—It must either be by *collusion* and *false returns*, or by *extravagant profits* to *millers* and *dealers* in flour—or *by both*. These statements are accurate, and can easily be

sion to recur, being in my apprehension of immediate importance, has caused me to digress from the purpose of the present letter; to which I now return. The abolition of mendicity is a measure of such obvious public utility that it cannot fail to engage the attention of enlightened legislature. But, until this salutary alteration can be effected, it is highly deserving the consideration of the benevolent and humane to ascertain in what degree the various evils inseparably attendant on mendicity, can be *alleviated*; if not effectually *remedied*.—For it may be observed, that if the present race of beggars were provided for, yet if the *causes* of mendicity were still permitted to operate, a new swarm would soon infest our streets.

The first of these causes is the indiscriminate mixture of imposture with calamity, and guilt with woe.—All that appears to be requisite for the separation of these totally different classes is a *strict* execution of the law; by which every idle, vicious, mendicant would be consigned to deserved punishment, or compelled to depend for subsistence not on his impudence or hypocrisy but on his labour. Yet God forbid that in this enlightened age and country, amid the benignant influence of Christianity, the sins of the fathers should be visited on the children! The just, humane, and wise plan would be to punish the guilty parent; but to protect and train up his yet unoffending offspring "in the way they should go," that they may become useful members of that community which had generously rescued them from infamy and ruin.—There is not in the community any members who stand so much in need of protection, and who would so amply repay it, as the children of beggars.*

Those who really conceive the execution of such extensive plans of benevolence, difficult, merely because they have been till lately uncommon, would do well to reflect on the indefatigable and successful labour of our National Schools, of Dr. Bell, and of Joseph Lancaster, the latter a private individual whose truly noble fame will be celebrated by millions now alive, and by countless numbers yet unborn! Let them behold with aweful admiration the glorious contest between the competitors in this Christian race, where *both* will obtain the prize.—No dispensation of divine Providence can possibly be more auspicious to an extended plan of protection, education and support of the children of mendicants, of whatever class, or wherever their settlements may be.

verified; and the disproportion might be *remedied* if the legislature would attend to it."—Surely no subject can more imperiously demand attention!

* Compare *Panorama*, May, p. 906.

The expense of education would be comparatively trivial on the present system; but how inestimable would be the benefit! The chief expense would be for the maintenance, places of abode, or asylums, for about 4000 extra parochial children in the metropolis, and its vicinity.—The residence and maintenance of the children of parochial mendicants must, as at present, be supplied by the joint product of their parents' earnings and the parish allowance. The extra parochial parents should also be obliged in the same manner to contribute to their children's support; and I can adduce the testimony of experience in justification of my belief that numbers of them would gladly contribute to the utmost of their power.

Such a plan too would be in the end highly economical. The following illustration may supply the place of argument in proof of this proposition:—A. and B. we suppose to be boys of the same age (7 years) whose fathers C. and D. have been executed; one, perhaps, for a murder, aggravated by the most atrocious barbarity; the other for stealing a loaf, or a few pounds of potatoes, to relieve the hunger of a starving offspring! The crimes, certainly, are not equally immoral; however the culprits are *both hanged*. A. is happily recommended to the Philanthropic Society, after having committed a *petty theft*,* and in that most excellent institution he partakes of every benefit which example, education, instruction in his particular business, the admonitions of its ministers, and those moral and religious precepts which sincerity, aided by eloquence, cannot fail deeply to impress on his memory. At 12 years of age (and probably sooner) he is able to earn his maintenance.—B. equally criminal, associates with pickpockets and thieves, and proceeds in his depredations until he becomes an adept. Long before the age at which his fellow A. can earn his living, B. has robbed the public of much more in value than A.'s maintenance has cost; and he is still going on in a course of profusion and of robbery to support it, which leads to the gallows!

Setting every moral consideration entirely aside, let the most sordid avarice which estimates every thing by Dr. and Cr. determine whether A. or B. is the dearest bargain to the public.

I remain,

Sir, &c.

BRITANNICUS.

10th July,
1812.

* This is essential to his admission.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT: DATED 9TH MARCH 1812.

[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 29th July 1812.]

To the Right Honourable Richard Ryder, Principal Secretary of State, Home Department, &c. &c. &c.

National Vaccine Establishment,
Leicester Square, March 9th, 1812.

SIR,—The Board of the National Vaccine Establishment have the honour of reporting to you, that during the year 1811, the Surgeons appointed by their authority to the nine Stations in London, have vaccinated 3,148 persons, and have distributed 23,794 charges of Vaccine Lymph to the Public. The number vaccinated this year rather exceeds that of the year 1810, and the demand for Lymph has been often so great that it could not be immediately supplied.

They have great satisfaction in stating, that since the commencement of this Establishment, not a single instance of the accession of Small Pox, after Vaccination, has occurred to any of the vaccinating Surgeons of the nine stations.

The Board report, that they have been lately furnished with many satisfactory official documents from the Naval and Military Departments of Government, respecting the progress of Vaccination, and have likewise obtained some other authentic papers on the subject, containing much important information. They think it expedient to lay before you a summary of their contents.

It appears, that in consequence of an order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Vaccination has been practised in the Navy to a great extent; and although it has not been universally adopted, the mortality from the Small Pox, among seamen, is already greatly diminished.

In the Army, the practice of Vaccination has been long established, by an order from the Commander in Chief, and its effects have been decidedly beneficial; for almost the only persons among the troops who have lately been affected with Small Pox, have been either recruits, who had received the infection previous to their enlistment, or soldiers who had not been vaccinated, on the supposition of their having had the variculous disease. Thus, with a few exceptions, a disorder formerly so fatal to the troops, is now considered as nearly extinguished in the Army.

By information transmitted to the Board from their numerous Correspondents in all parts of the country, it appears that Vaccination is almost every where gaining ground, throughout the British Dominions, though its progress is very different in different places; and it is found that the number of deaths from the Small Pox is uniformly decreasing, in proportion as Vaccination becomes more general, and the inoculation of the Small Pox declines.

The disappearance of the Small Pox from the Island of Ceylon, was noticed in the Report of last year; and the Board has now the pleasure of stating, from sources of authentic and satisfactory information, that, in consequence of Vaccination,

this dreadful disease has in no instance lately occurred in the Island of Anglesey, in the populous City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the Town of Petworth, or in the adjoining district.

Through the different counties of England, the practice of Vaccination is becoming general, and the Small Pox is gradually declining; and even in London, where the opposition to the new Inoculation has been most violent, it is prevailing, and its salutary effects are becoming daily more evident. At present, by the best estimate we are able to make, it appears that nearly two-thirds of the Children annually born in the Metropolis, are vaccinated either by charitable institutions or private practitioners; and that the number of deaths by Small Pox has proportionably decreased. Previous to the discovery of Vaccination, the average number of deaths by Small Pox within the Bills of Morality, was 2000 annually; whereas in the last year, only 751 persons have died of that disease, although the increase of population within the last ten years has been 133,139. The increase of population throughout Great Britain, in the same period of time, has been 1,609,000; and to these augmentations the practice of Vaccination has probably much contributed.

The Reports from the Cow Pock Institution in Dublin are of the most favourable nature, and furnish sufficient reason to believe, that since the introduction of the Vaccine preventive, the mortality from Small Pox has considerably declined in that city. The correspondence of the Institution affords satisfactory evidence of the progressive increase of Vaccination throughout Ireland. In most of the principal towns of that kingdom, the Poor have the advantage of gratuitous inoculation with Cow Pox, either at the hospitals, or at the houses of the Physicians; and it is stated, that among the higher ranks, Vaccination is universally adopted.

The accounts from Scotland, particularly those from the Faculty at Glasgow, which have been transmitted to the Board, furnish evidence of the general and rapid increase of Vaccination in the northern part of the Island, and give the most satisfactory proofs of the success and efficacy of the practice.

Notwithstanding the incontestable evidence of the very great advantages of Vaccination, it is much to be lamented that there are still some Medical Practitioners, though the number of them is comparatively small, who obstinately persist in disseminating by Inoculation the contagion of the Small Pox, and who strenuously encourage and support, especially among the lower orders of the people, the prejudices against the new practice; rumours are industriously spread abroad, of deforming and loathsome diseases produced by this practice; and numerous misstatements of cases are published, of the occurrence of Small Pox after Vaccination.—That in some instances the Small Pox has affected persons who have been most carefully vaccinated, is sufficiently established; nor ought we to be surprised at this, when we consider that the Inoculation for the Small Pox sometimes fails, and that several cases may be produced, in which persons have been affected with the natural disease more than once

in the course of life. The number of instances of Small Pox after Vaccination however is very small, and we may fairly presume, that in proportion as improvements are made in the practice, such occurrences will be still more rare.

The Board have infinite satisfaction in stating the two following important and decisive facts in proof of the efficacy and safety of Vaccination, viz. that in the cases which have come to their knowledge, the Small Pox after Vaccination, with a very few exceptions, has been a mild disease; and that out of the many hundred thousand persons vaccinated, not a single well-authenticated instance has been communicated to them, of the occurrence of a fatal Small Pox after Vaccination.

They cannot conclude their Report, without adverting to the mischiefs which are daily arising from the diffusion of the fatal contagion of Small Pox in the community, in consequence of Varicellous Inoculation; among the lower classes of the people, which constantly keeps up the contagion, and where it saves a single life, exposes numbers to a most dangerous disease. It is greatly to be wished that this evil could be checked, by such measures as Government in its wisdom might judge proper to frame, in order to prevent the spreading of the Small Pox, and thus keeping up a continual source of infection in the heart of the Metropolis.

The constant renewal of the contagion of Small Pox in this Capital, which they so deeply lament, is strikingly contrasted with the advantages enjoyed by several of the other capitals of Europe, in consequence of the universal adoption of Vaccination by Medical Practitioners, seconded by the authority of Government. The cities of Vienna and Milan, in which the mortality from Small Pox was formerly more considerable in proportion to their population than in London, have been for some time freed altogether from this destructive pest; the first for five, and the latter for eight years, according to the statement of Dis. De Carrio and Sacco; and in the city of Geneva, the Small Pox has been nearly extirpated. In Switzerland in general, but more particularly in Geneva, the extension of the blessings connected with Vaccination, has in a great degree depended on the warm and active co-operation of the Clergy, who were assiduous in recommending the practice to their Parishioners from the pulpit, as well as promoting it by every other exertion in their power. Impressed with the strongest conviction of the great advantage which Vaccination would derive from a similar co-operation in this country, the Board formerly considered it as a part of their duty to address the Bishops, for the purpose of soliciting their assistance in checking the ravages of the Small Pox, by rendering the benefits of the Vaccine Inoculation more extensively known.

The Board has great pleasure in stating, that the Money granted by Parliament during the last Session, has been sufficient to defray the expenses of the year 1811, and they are of opinion, that the same sum will be adequate to the expenditure of the current year.

By order of the Board,

JAMES HERVEY,
Register.

FR. MILMAN,
President.

POETRY.

VERSES

ON THE MUCH LAMENTED DEATH OF THE LATE

DANIEL PARKEN, Esq.

Barrister at Law:

*Who was thrown out of a Chaise, when going on
his first Circuit.*

Mourn, Genius, Learning mourn! 'et plaintive
verse,

With Music's softest strains, the dirge rehearse!
Let poignant criticism, and brilliant wit,
Chastised by grief, their energies remit!
He whom ye all, from ripening promise, knew,
He from your stores, who daily treasures drew,
PARKEN expires, in manhood's rising bloom,
Descends from health and vigour to the tomb

What is our life? a feather that anon,
Swifter than winds can urge its flight, is gone.
Yet not in vain he lived. From tenderest youth,
He trod the path, and felt the power, of truth.
Destined to cultivate and guard our laws,
His growing strength was pledged to Virtue's cause.
In him, Religion pure and undefil'd,
An advocate obtained, as firm as mild.
And while rich eloquence, and classic taste,
Science profound, and erudition chaste,
Support Religion's powerful claims, so long
Shall PARKEN's name resound in hallowed song.

S. G.

PROLOGUE

TO A TOUCH AT THE TIMES,

Spoken by Mr. Branton.

Well may sententious moralists complain,
How blind, how weak are mortals, and how vain!
Each day, each place, by trite examples show it—
We've got one here to-night—a new fledg'd poet.
Headstrong, in onesense, authors will take flight—
They think they can't *do wrong* when they *do*
write;

Lor'd by the old birds' singing, up they spring—
When, whiz! the critics hit them on the wing.
Alas! poor bards! how hapless is their lot,
Who cannot rise for fear of being shot!

No wonder, then, that modern poets go,
As critics all protest, so very low.

Cook'd *à la mode*, to table they are sent,
Pepper'd with puns, and stuff'd with sentiment;
Yet, after all, howe'er well dress'd we bring'em,
Some hungry people swear there's nothing in'em.
Others, again, exclaim at the whole betw—
They can't digest'em—hang'em they're too heavy;
In short, to please all palates is not easy—
Your critics' stomachs are so devilish queasy.

'Twas but the other day I chanced to meet
A *magnus Aristarchus* in the street,

"Pray, Sir"—says he—"what trash is this you've
got—

"One of your hodge-podge pieces, is it not;

"Where people in hy-eries keep a pother,

"Laughing with one eye, crying with the
other?

"No, Sir,"—said I—"t's strictly comic"—
"Poh!"

"A five act farce—ay! ay!—I thought it so."

"Sir—'tis a first fruit!"—"Ay! like all I've
seen—

"We either have it rotten or too green."

"Faith, Sir!"—cried I—"I hope you have no
spite—

"What, do you think the moderns cannot
write?"

"No, pardon me,"—cries he—"I know it
well—

"Yes, they can write, and, some of them, can
—*spell*;

"Yes, they can write, no doubt of that, *ifags*!

"Witness alone the great demand for rags.

"And let them write, poor devils, soon they'd
see

"'Tis vain to dream of immortality.

"They hope for mercy, but their faith wo'nt
save 'em,

"D—d they will be—the pastry-cook will
—have 'em—

"Spite of the vanity that in them lurks,

"They'll find there is no merit in DEAD WORKS.

"No, Sir, believe me, in this age of dross,

"To look for wit or taste is vain—that's *pos*."

Half chok'd with scorn, I cried out—"Oh! you
Vandal!

"Pray in what age was wrote the *School for*
Scandal—

R 2

"When was——" but stop! what face is that I see?

Ah! are you there, Sir?—Gentlemen, 'tis he—
Yonder he sits with self-importance big;
Not like your ancients' sages in a wig,
For critics now so sparing are of hair,
To find it on their *chins* is somewhat rare.
No doubt some brother snarls are come with this
in,

If so, you'll quickly know them by their hissing.
For you, ye jovial souls, on high who sit,
You will not damn a man for wanting wit,
While the vast mass of face that fills the floor,
Where a *broad grin* extends from door to door,
Shows what good-humoured folks are cramm'd
together,

With hearts as mild and cheerful as the weather.
Be pleas'd as nature prompts, nor let cold art
Dictate a rule of feeling to the heart.
Check not with critic skill your merry vein,
Then our light scenes may chance to entertain.

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EPILOGUE

TO A TOUCH AT THE TIMES,

Spoken by Mrs. H. Johnston.

Ladies and Gentlemen—we're in sad plight—
I was to speak an Epilogue to-night;
But now, instead, I merely come to say
Our Author has not got one for his play.
He came this morning and in doleful whine—
"Madam,"—said he,—*"I cannot write a line."*
"Not write, Sir!—but you must: here's pen
and paper—
So pray sit down and snuff your mental taper."
"Inspired by you, sweet Madam,"—"Sir,
your humble"—
So down he sat an Epilogue to fumble.
Awhile he bit his nails and scratch'd his head,—
Then starting up in pompous tone he read—
"How chang'd the Comic Muse—no longer gay
With pomp of plumes and fancy's rich array,
Shed are her painted wings, and in their stead
Dun heavy pinions fold her sullen head."
"Oh! Lord, Sir, this will will never do"—I
said—
"To catch the crowd, load not your nets with
lead.
No, Sir, whene'er an Epilogue you write,
Remember this, it always should be light.

When the pit rumbles and the gall'ries roar,
While loud and thick a storm of hisses pour,
An Epilogue, like life-boat, comes to save
The struggling drama from the 'whelming wave;
Let it be only ballasted with whim—
The lighter 'tis, the better it will swim.
Some *oily words* you first must duly pour
Upon the pit, to calm its angry roar.
Then, when a calm ensues, commence a railer
With all the boasted bluntness of a sailor.
Rail at your brother bards and cry them down
As impudent impostors on the Town;
Who think with *clatt'ring chorusses* to please
And gather audiences as some do bees.
Touch on the leading follies that prevail—
The gossip stories of the Town retail—
Sprinkled with puns and stor'd with proverb wit;
Such are the Epilogues that please the pit."

All this I told him, but I spoke in vain,
The fear of *you* had paraliz'd his brain.
In short we have no Epilogue, but pray
Let not *that* circumstance condemn the play:
Give a mild *verdict*, that you mayn't bestow it
But in due form, I charge you—save the poet.

.....

G L E E

FROM A TOUCH AT THE TIMES,

By Mr. Jamieson.

Still is the night, scarce a zephyr is moving,
Nought but the sigh of the lover is heard:
Each tune his lute to the passion he's proving,
And rival the notes of the night-loving bird.
Lull not the proud with a sorrowful ditty,
Rouse her from rest who has broken your own:
But she, whose soft bosom is open to pity,
Soothe, soothe her to sleep with a sweet flowing
tone.
So soft be the strain, that it steal to her heart,
While prudence, and each chilling thought is
at rest,
There, sweetly in visions love's tidings impart,
Nor wake but the pity that lurks in each breast.
Then each to the lattice of her he loves dearly,
The stars wink to see us so merrily given,
While scar'd by the transports of lovers so cheerly,
Chaste Dian scarce ventures to peep out of
heav'n.
Apollo! oh! deign each fond breast to inspire!
Blythe Bacchus, thy brother, hath lent us his
aid;
Then grant us thy skill, and the glow of thy fire
To soften the heart of each beautiful maid.

EXCERPTA

FROM

LORD SHEFFIELD'S REPORT,
AT THE MEETING AT LEWES WOOL FAIR,
JULY 27, 1812.

The Copy with which we have been favoured has received from his Lordship various corrections, and additions: to these we have attended:—but, digression on the effects and consequences of the Orders in Council which forms a considerable part of it is omitted, that subject having been treated in the first article of the present number.

THE average importation of foreign Wool, in the beginning lbs.
of the last century, was only 859,72

The average of eight years, ending 1789, was 2,660,828

The average of eight years, ending 1799, was 4,020,000

The average of eight years, ending 1810, inclusive, was 7,729,929

Wool imported in

1806..... 7,333,993 lbs.

1807..... 11,768,926

1808..... 2,353,725

1809..... 6,845,933

1810..... 10,936,224

1811..... 4,739,972

The two quarters ending the 5th of July, 1812, 2,587,533

The importation of the first quarter of this year, ending the 5th of April, into Great Britain, was 816,608 lbs. of which 593,187 lbs. came from Portugal, while only 190,125 lbs. were received from Spain.....

A greater decrease in the importation might have been expected in consequence of the ruinous state of Spain and of her flocks, and also in consequence of the greater part of the country being in possession of the French.

The quantity of Spanish Wool in this country must be considerably decreased, as in April last the demand for broad cloths, in every part of Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, was greater than has been known; and it is supposed the present consumption exceeds the importation. Every hand is now employed, and many of them both day and night. Many of the great manufacturers work up from thirty to forty bags, and upwards, of Spanish Wool, per week, and could employ double their present number of hands if they could be procured.

Since the Bristol fair, last September, Spanish Wools advanced from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per lb. There has been some decline in the price, but at Bristol, July 16, 1812, the prices were,

Prime Leonesas, from...gs. 0d. to 9s. 6d.

Prime Segovias 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

Prime Sorias 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

It is the unlimited importation of inferior Wools that will discourage the growth, and will ultimately prove ruinous to English fine Wools, if not protected by an Import Duty. Every principle of policy and of justice require, that an import duty should be laid on foreign wool, by which our revenue would be considerably benefited, and the growth of fine Wool, which has with so much spirit been lately promoted in the United Kingdom would be permanently established.

The real value of exports from Great Britain to all parts of the world, average of three years, ending 1807, inclusive,

was £31,540,224

Average of four years, ending

5th January 1812, £55,657,372

So that our general exports have increased upwards of £4,000,000 on an average, above the years preceding the operation of the British Orders in Council and American Non-importation and Embargo Laws, to which the supposed declining trade has been so clamorously and so falsely imputed. The trade to certain countries has declined by the change of its direction.

The real value of the exports from Great Britain to the American States, previously to the American Non-importation and Embargo Laws, and to the British Orders in Council, —average of three years, ending 1807 inclusive £12,136,811

To all other parts of America,

including British and Foreign

West Indies 10,599,514

Total: whole of America..... £22,736,325

The real value of the exports from Great Britain to the American States, average of four years ending 1811 inclusive, during which period the British Orders in Council, and American Non-importation and Embargo Laws, were in operation £26,404,059

To all other parts of America,

including British and Foreign

West Indies 17,133,553

Total: whole of America..... £23,597,612

In the later period therefore the deficiency in the direct exports to the American States was more than compensated by an increased exportation to other parts of America, by which it would appear that, during the first mentioned period, the goods exported from hence in American vessels were by no means entirely carried to the American States, for the consumption of those States, but that a large proportion of them must have been conveyed by the Americans to the West Indies and South America; which we have ourselves since supplied directly in British ships.

The Non-importation, the Non-intercourse, and Embargos, have occasioned the greatest distress and Bankruptcies in the American States. The produce of that country, which would meet a ready sale in this, cannot find a market, nor could they obtain payment for the Flour sent to Spain and Portugal, except by Bills on England from British Commissioners in those countries; and exchange is so much against the American States that their export trade to Europe must soon cease. One great advantage arising from exchange being so unfavorable to the American States is that the American debt to this country has been liquidated. American exports to France in 1804 are stated at 10 millions sterling, but being checked, by our Orders in Council, they were reduced in 1810 to £600,000.

So atrocious has been the conduct of the perpetrators and abettors of the late disgraceful transactions in the disturbed counties, that they have endeavoured, by a system of terror and of assassination, to prevent respectable men, at the head of great establishments, from coming forward and giving evidence; and, to my knowledge, they have succeeded in preventing them in several instances; and *vice* chiefs of manufacturing establishments, whom they considered as unfriendly to them, have been assassinated.

The American Non-importation Act was passed in April 1806, with the view of obliging Great-Britain to abandon the Right of Search: this happened fifteen months before the affair of the Chesapeake, and before any of the Orders in Council, of which they complain, were meditated.

The sure and highly improving market of the British Empire is alone sufficient to employ a vast number of manufacturers, and to consume infinitely the greater part of our manufactures. This, generally called the home in contradistinction to foreign markets, includes not only England, Scotland, and Ireland, but also our Colonies in North America; the whole of the West-Indies now in our possession; the East-Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, Malta, and all places now occupied by us: which contain, as I conceive, nearly 30,000,000 of inhabitants,* exclusive of Indians. Those who

* Great-Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, &c.....	14,000,000
Ireland.....	4,500,000
The two Canadas, Prince Edwards, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.....	2,000,000
The whole of the West-Indies now in our possession, including French, Dutch, and Danish,...	3,500,000

are so apprehensive of the loss of the American market may recollect that during the rebellion, and the most acrimonious part of it, the provinces were supplied with British manufactures in preference to those of their great ally and protector France, which were most eagerly pressed upon them. The highly mischievous concessions of the most precious interests by the Treaty of 1794, though possibly only temporary, should not for a moment, nor under any circumstances have been granted.

There can be no doubt, however, that no inconsiderable portion of the discontent in some districts arose from the reduction of wages, extravagantly raised by eager speculations for the South American, as well as the Mediterranean and other markets, that enabled the manufacturers to *idle two or three days in the week*; which reduction, unfortunately happening at the time of the extraordinary high price of bread, occasioned the distress to be most severely felt. But the want of employment should be imputed to the French Decrees, and to the increase of the manufactures beyond demand, rather than to the Orders in Council.

In consequence of the introduction of machinery and of other improvements, and by our eager desire to speculate wherever we have the least opening, we have overstocked or surpassed the demand, particularly in the manufactures of iron and Birmingham articles, which have increased so wonderfully as to have more than doubled within the last five years: and so great also is the increase in the manufacture of Cottons, that were we at peace with all the world, I am convinced we have overdone the market in those manufactures: and in order that we may be less liable to be imposed on or misled, we should prepare ourselves, in the case of peace, to expect that the foreign demand for some of our manufactures, in consequence of the competition which would then take place, instead of increasing might considerably decrease.

The complaints, as to the decline of the Woollen trade in Yorkshire, may be answered by a comparison of the average exports of Woollens at different periods.

The average value of five years, ending the 5th January, 1776.....	£4,350,941
Average of five years, ending the 5th January, 1789.....	£3,544,116
Average of five years, ending the 5th January, 1812.....	£5,158,338

Gibraltar, Sicily, Malta, and the East-Indies, including Java, the Isle of France, &c.....	6,000,000
	30,000,000

The export in 1811 was £4,370,000, considerably below the two preceding years of extraordinary exports, but exceeding the average exports of five years previously to the American war, and of the five years preceding the French revolution. And I learn, from the Custom-House, that the export of Woollens this year will not be short of any former year.

We have no returns of the quantity of Woollens manufactured, except those that are milled in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which is a very small part of the whole of our manufacture of Woollens.

On an average of five years,
ending the 5th of April 1770, Yards.
the amount was. 5,369,513

On an average of five years,
ending the 5th of April 1789 8,642,716

On an average of five years,
ending the 5th of April 1812 14,718,825

So that on an average there is a great increase of milled Cloth; and taking even the year 1811, which was supposed to be a year when the manufacture had greatly declined, we find that it exceeded the quantity milled in 1802, a year of peace, by 561,293 yards.

The introduction of Spanish Sheep into the United Kingdom is a subject of such great importance, that it claims some observation. Their reputation has suddenly fallen, but I am not aware that it has happened on sufficient ground or trial. The good opinion I had formed of that breed was, however, very much checked on hearing that a person inferior to none in respectability, real patriotism, and liberal attention to the rural economy of the British empire; and, I may add, in knowledge of the subject,—I mean Mr. Coke of Norfolk, has declared himself unfavorable to the Spanish breed. I understand the objection is entirely to the carcass; for the superiority of the Wool over the English fine Wools cannot be doubted.

The Merino Wool, grown in this country, is now very readily sold at an advanced price, and great encouragement is held out in future. The additional quantity of Wool these Sheep produce being much more than the South Down, and in many instances double the quantity of the latter, added to the well authenticated statements of the tendency to fatten equal to any except the Leicester breed, are circumstances strongly in their favour.

It is not a fair trial to attempt to fatten those starved animals, landed here in the most miserable condition, and which, perhaps, never were in a much better state; but, at my table, the first crosses of South Down with Spanish have not been distinguished from the whole breed of the former.

The importation of Spanish Sheep has much decreased: yet in the year, ending the 31st of December, 1811,—781 were imported into Bristol.

The consideration of the large sums which might be saved to this country, by raising Wool equal in quality to that generally imported, should induce us not to relinquish hastily an object of such importance.

In Ireland the growth of Spanish Wool is cultivated with great spirit; it sells at very high prices, and the cloths made of it are excellent.

At the sale of Wool at the Cork Institution, on the 24th of last month, South Down sold from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per lb. (Mr. Aldworth); Merino from 7s. 5d. to 10s. 7d. per lb. (Mr. Barry); Crosses of Merino from 3s. 1d. to 7s. 7d. per lb. (Lord Doneraile). But how it happens that the value of the same kinds of Wool is so much depressed in this country, the first in the world for the Woollen manufacture, while they obtain such an encouraging price in Ireland, where the manufacture is not carried to a great extent, is incomprehensible, and such a mystery as cannot easily be unravelled.

From 12 to 15,000 Spanish sheep have been landed in North America; the prices of the rams have been as high as in England, and it is declared that the imported merinos are very hardy, and bear the climate (of Connecticut) better than the native sheep; that the lambs are strong and only covered by a shed; that the ewes on an average give 6 lbs. and the rams 11 lbs. of wool, which sells for 5s. 1d. per lb.; that 13 millions of pounds of wool were shorn in the American States in 1811; and that 17 millions of yards of cloth were made in the same year; and sold very extravagantly, from seven to nine dollars per yard. The specimens of cloth I have seen were very bad.

The spirited and intelligent exertions of Mr. Webb Hall, of Sneyd Park, near Bristol, must tend essentially to establish an adequate or fair price for wool of the Spanish breed, grown in the United Kingdom. He has erected large and commodious buildings for washing and sorting wool; and also a lambing-house, capable of receiving from 1,500 to 2,000 ewes commodiously. He washes and sorts the Merino wool according to the Spanish method; and the importers of that article agree in opinion that no wool, coming from Spain, is so well sorted and prepared as at Mr. Hall's. The want of this method of washing, sorting, and preparing the Merino wool grown in England, occasioned the greatest difficulty

in the sale of it; and, when disposed of in the fleece, the price was greatly inferior to that of wool of the same quality coming from Spain.

I shall now add the prices given at the late fairs in different parts of the kingdom. At Monmouth, Ryeland wool sold at 2s. 3d. per lb. At Hereford the price was better, the common Ryeland sold from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 14d. per lb.; Merino crosses from 3s. 7d. to 5s. 0½d. At Ross fair, Ryeland wool sold at 3s. 2½d. per lb.; no Spanish or Anglo-Merino wools were offered for sale. In Cheshire, Mr. Wilbraham sold Delamere Forest wool at 2s. 9d. per lb. At Colchester fair, South-down sold at 2s. 3d., 2s. 4d., and 2s. 6d. per lb.—Mr. Western sold at the latter price; and since the fair it has been sold at 2s. 6d., and that price has been refused. At Thetford, the wool buyers, as usual, were not disposed to buy in the fair; in the evening some was sold at 2s. 3d., and Merino crosses at 4s. per lb.;—but, since the fair, there has been a very brisk sale of the best South-Downs, at 2s. 6d. per lb.; Mr. Coke refused that price. The most considerable wool-growers in those parts keep back their wool, in expectation that the speculations for the American market, on the suspension of the Orders in Council, will raise the value of it; and this leaves the market in an unsettled state.

There is such a difference in the quality of our wool, that it would be ridiculous to name an uniform price; therefore, after consultation with those most capable of judging, my opinion is, that the price should be from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb., which puts the lowest price at 3d. per lb. less than the lowest I have heard of at any of the fairs. And I am clearly of opinion that there is a difference of 6d. per lb. between our best and our worst fleeces.

I must add, that I put the prices so low in consideration of the stock of Spanish wool now in this country; of the possible effects of the late bankruptcies; and of the insulting hostile temper of a prevailing party in the American States, which no forbearance, no concession, will conciliate; and with which if we longer temporize, we shall deserve all the consequences of want of firmness, and of that conduct which alone can maintain the power and secure the safety of the Empire.

Since the fair, a considerable quantity of inferior wool has been sold at 2s. per lb.: but the principal wool-growers seem determined not to take less than 2s. 6d. per lb. for their best wool, and which, it is not doubted they will obtain when the present apprehensions are removed, and the real state of our trade is well understood.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAGUE, WITH THE REMEDIES EMPLOYED AGAINST IT.

In the chirurgical military memoirs of D. J. Larrey, first surgeon to Buonaparte, lately published at Paris, are the following observations, which may be of use to members of the medical staff, called, as was the author, to meet the diseases of hot climates, and especially the plague.

M. Larrey attended Buonaparte in his expedition to Egypt and Syria; he says, the plague shewed itself in the army during the siege of Jaffa; and after the capture of that city it displayed itself with an intensity absolutely terrific. The following were the symptoms. "The patient languished some time in a state of restlessness and disquiet which prevented him from continuing a moment in the same posture. Absolute indifference to every thing succeeded; the appetite for food ceased: in the first instants of the disease a desire for stomachic liquor of some kind, wine or coffee, shewed itself. A difficulty of breathing is succeeded by anxiety, a general weakness, and dull pains in the head; the face becomes discoloured; the eyes are dull, they weep, and lose their expression; the excretions are suspended, nausea ensues, then vomitings of glairy and bilious matters. In the first moments of these symptoms the pulse is small and quick; some hours afterwards it rises and is greatly accelerated: a heat shews itself over the whole body; the skin becomes burning, and is covered with a gummy coating: the pains in the head increase, and produce vertiges; the eyes are haggard, the sight fails, the voice falters, the patient sinks to sleep, and suffers at intervals involuntary contractions of the muscles of the countenance, and of the limbs.

The fever is now lighted up: delirium follows, sooner or later: in some it becomes outrageous, and terminates only with life, in a few hours. I have seen some, in the camp before Acre, escape from the hospital or the tent, run into the fields, wade in the sea up to the middle, and after exertions of the most violent kind, return to their place, or perhaps fall down through absolute weakness, and die on the spot.

Buboes appear in the groin, under the arm-pits, and in other parts of the body. These tumours never attack the glandular combinations. When they issue in suppuration the crisis is favourable to the patient.

Treatment.

Tartre of potass antimoniad, blisters, dry or scarified, acidulated beverages, theriacal draughts, or draughts of which ether was the basis, lotions of fresh water, infusions of

bitter tonics, lemon juice, bark, decoction of coffee, very hot cataplasms of squills, roasted under the ashes, applied to the buboes, &c.—Such were the remedies employed separately or in combination by our medical men, with the happiest results.

•• It is somewhat singular that the cataplasms of figs, recommended in antient ages to bring the tumour to a favourable suppuration, has not, that we know of, been employed by any modern practitioner, French or English; that of *squills* mentioned by M. L. was evidently directed with the same intention.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, NORTH (U. S.)

Property afloat.—Boston. By a return obtained from the custom house in Salem, New England, it appears that the property belonging to the citizens of that town, at sea, or in foreign parts, liable to capture, amounts to two millions four hundred thousand dollars.

AUSTRIA.

Work in six Languages.—There is latterly published at Vienna, a work in six languages, under the title of "An Iconological Gazette, adapted to the use of children, with the text in six languages; that is to say, in German, French, Italian, Hungarian, Bohemian, and modern Greek." It is accompanied with plates, and is, doubtless, intended to be rather instructive to the mind, than communicative to curiosity. The principal reason that renders it worthy of notice, is the choice of languages in which it is destined to appear.

BAVARIA.

Ecclesiastical Establishments: Catholic and Protestant.—Augsburgh, July 12. The organization of the Bavarian clergy is at length concluded. There will be in this kingdom one archbishop, and nine bishops. The bishopricks will be at Augsburgh, Bamberg, Brixen, Richstett, Freysing, Constance, Passau, Ratisbon, and Salzburgh. The property of the order of Malta will be distributed among these sees.

The Protestants of the kingdom of Bavaria are allowed a General Consistory at Munich, a central commission at Nuremberg for the examination of candidates for the ministry, four decanal general meetings at Bureuth, Ratisbon, Anspach and Munich, for the eight mixed circles; and fifty-four decanal district meetings.

DENMARK.

Norway University.—Copenhagen, July 4. The subscription towards establishing the

university of Christiana, in Norway, amounts at present to the sum of 741,949 crowns, as its property; and to 12,038 crowns in annual donations.

Still born Children recovered.—Dr. Herbolt, an eminent man-midwife and surgeon of division at Copenhagen, has discovered that the cause of apparent death in still-born children, is their having the wind-pipe filled with water. By the simple process of placing the infant in such a position as to procure a gradual and total discharge of the water, Dr. Herbolt has had the happiness to rescue in the proportion of 12 out of 13 of the innocents fortunately submitted to his care.

FRANCE.

Remarkable Death.—July 5, died at Paris, aged 91, M. Pierre Peiro-Perdrian, formerly consul general of France in the Levant. His diplomatic career was principally remarkable for his zeal in protecting the Christian religion. He had even succeeded in obtaining permission from the Turks, (a very uncommon thing) to build a church in Smyrna, and to obtain the Pacha's protection for the catholics. Pope Ganganelli addressed to him a brief of felicitation on that occasion; with the decoration of one of his holiness's orders. He died suddenly while writing.

Napoleon's Attention to the Interests of French Commerce.—While at Dresden, Napoleon distributed among the ladies who from distant parts, Vienna, &c. visited that court during his stay there, a great quantity of rich presents: some few received diamonds; but they mostly consisted of dresses, the production of French manufacture, and of trinkets of French workmanship; the beauty of their execution greatly surpassing the value of the material.

French Veracity continued.—The troubles which agitate the interior of England are of so serious a character, that three camps have just been formed in the environs of Birmingham and Manchester, and in the county of York. The encampment at Manchester consists of 10,000 men.—Moniteur, July 27.

Phenomenon.—A singular phenomenon was witnessed at Marseilles, on the 24th of June. On a sudden a rush of water from the sea came into the port, forming a current so rapid, that it drew every thing with it through the gullet. The chain was shut to keep in the vessels, the alarm guns fired, and the *générale* beat. The sea then retired all at once, leaving the harbour dry, and all the vessels aground. Almost at the same instant the sea returned by leaps and bounds, with extraordinary impetuosity, filling again the harbour, placing afloat the vessels, and inundating the quays. Afterwards, every thing returned to its usual state. It was at first be-

lieved that it was the effect of a water-spout, which, having pumped the water from the sea a short distance from the harbour, had occasioned the current which left it dry, and then having let fall rapidly the column of water which it kept suspended, produced the mass of water which inundated the quays: but the same phenomenon occurring again in the course of the day, and the water in the harbour flowing and ebbing without ceasing, being in a continual state of oscillation, the idea of attributing it to a water-spout was given up. It is now supposed to have been produced by a distant earthquake, and it is recollected that a similar event happened in that port in 1756, during the earthquake at Lisbon.

French Army of Portugal.—The following is given as a statement of what the French call their army of Portugal:—

First Division.

6th Corps Légère	1000
69th Ligne	1020
39th Ditto	800
79th Ditto	1000

Total 3880, under Foy.

Second Division.

25th Légère	1450
27th Ligne	1030
50th Ditto	1440
59th Ditto	1080

5000 under Clausel.

Third Division.

31st Légère	1020
26th Ditto	880
47th Ditto	1000
70th Ditto	920

3820 under Ferry.

Fourth Division.

2d Légère	
4th Ditto	
36th Ligne	
130th Ditto	

4500 under Sarat.

Fifth Division.

15th Ligne	
66th Ditto	
82d Ditto	
86th Ditto	

4600 under Monfort.

Sixth Division.

17th Ligne	1440
65th Ditto	890
22d Ditto	1320

3650 under Janpier.

Under Soult 6000

Total 31,500

Deduct men in hospitals
and garrisons 5000

Grand total .. 26,500

Evangelical Instruction: Parables.—The Abbe Guillon, a dignitary of the French church, and professor of sacred eloquence in the academy of Paris, lately delivered a discourse to a numerous auditory, on a subject of rather a novel nature. It was an endeavour to shew, that the best method of cultivating a taste for evangelical morality is, to introduce into sermons a number of *parables*; according to the practice of our Saviour himself.

Severe Cold in Summer.—At Beauvais, on the night of the 28th of June, three or four days after the summer solstice, it froze severely, though none of the crops most easily injured by frost appear to have suffered; about twelve o'clock, the air was as cold as in winter; but it became milder from that time till morning.

Bull Fights in France.—Bull fights, such as are common in Spain, frequently take place at Mont de Marsan, and in some other towns of the same department. Great pains were taken to procure the most spirited animals, for an exhibition of this kind which was to form part of the amusements of the local festival de La Magdelaine, which was to have been celebrated at Mont de Marsan on the 26th of July last.

New Mode of measuring Heads: Application of it under French Liberty.—A hairdresser in Paris, named Michalon, has invented an instrument to measure the various flexures of the human head: it is thought likely to prove very useful to sculptors; and that it may be successfully employed to render the description of persons in passports less liable to error than they now are.

GERMANY.

Tit for Tat: Robbery post mortem, versus Robbery durante vita.—Darmstadt, June 18. In a town in Westphalia, justice lately punished with twenty-five lashes, and exposure in the pillory, a crime of a nature rather singular. The culprit had stolen from the body of a Jew deposited in the tomb, the dress in which he was buried, as usual with that people. He had the impudence to wear this dress in public a few days afterwards, giving as a reason, "the rascal robbed me often while he was living; why should I not take my revenge now he is dead?"

Theatrical Prizes.—The directors of the opera at Vienna have announced two prizes of 200 ducats each: the first for the best poem, in the nature of a lyric tragedy: the other to the best comic opera.

Exchange on Augsburg.—June 18th, 230; at two months, 228. Dutch ducats 11½. Imperial ducats 17½: Obligations of the Bank of Vienna 27½: Treasury bills 17½.

Discount between 20 and 26 per cent.

New Method of Botanical Arrangement.

—In a posthumous work of M. B. Borkhausen, lately published at Darmstadt, the author, it appears, had projected a new system of arranging plants; founded on the mode of insertion, on the resemblances and combination of the stamina, without regarding the number of the sexual parts. He divides plants into two principal classes; that is to say, into *Phenogamia*, and *Cryptogamia*. The first class is subdivided into

1. *Thalamostemon*; those of which the stamina proceed from the receptacle.

2. *Petalostemon*; those which derive their organ from the Corolla.

3. *Calycostemon*; those united to the Calyx.

4. *Pistillostemon*; those attached to the Pistil.

Each of these four classes is afterwards subdivided into orders, genera, and families.

5. *Cryptostemon* or *Aphrodites*; those of which the parts of fructification, are not discoverable. This class is divided into four orders, viz.

1. The *Filices*: 2. the *Rhizospermæ*; 3. the *Musci*; the *Musci hepatici*.

The author excludes from his system, all the plants of the 24th class of Linnaeus; belonging to no sex; —*exsexuals*.

Fourteen plates accompany this work, and present a general sketch of the system:—the volume concludes with a table of species.

Brother Jerome's Dividends unpaid: Triumph of the Continental System!—Jerome Bonaparte has been under the necessity of publishing a decree acknowledging his inability to pay the interest of the public debt of Westphalia. The decree is dated the 12th June, at Warsaw, and directs that the interest in future is to be added to the capital!!!

Encaustic Painting; new?—A painter at Osnabruck, named Barischer, asserts that he has invented a new kind of painting, which he terms "*à l'encaustique*:" it may be rendered *solid* by being exposed to the heat of an oven; and on that account wood only is be used as a basis for receiving the colours.

New Exchange.—Augsburgh. A new exchange, built by the inhabitants, was opened at Augsburgh, on the 30th of June: the ceremony was followed by a splendid entertainment, at which all the merchants who had a right to use the exchange, together with all the constituted authorities of the city were present.

Wool; Woollen Trade.—Leipsic. An article from Leipsic, in a French paper states, that the sheep shearing in Saxony, last spring, was extremely productive; and that the wool was very rapidly bought up both by native and foreign dealers. It was taken to market in Dresden, Breslau, Bautzen, and Leipsic;

as well as in the country. In consequence of the great demand, the price has increased since last year from six to ten per cent.

The Levant trade, says the writer, is becoming more brisk; our merchants expect to have a quick sale of their woollen and cotton fabrics in that quarter.

The fair of Nuremberg has been as yet but dull on the whole; though a considerable quantity of cloth has been sold.

New Lands cultivated.—Westphalia. It appears from an account of their proceedings presented to the minister of the interior, by a society for the promotion of agricultural pursuits, established at Celle, in Westphalia, that in the departments of the Aller and Elbe, not less than 33,560 acres of common land, have been parcelled out and cultivated from the 1st of April 1810 to the 1st January 1811.

The following is the distribution of these lands. Gardens and closes 1496 acres; irrigated meadows 30; unwatere ditto 482; pastures 7265; marshes 498; forests 4735; gardens, meadows and closes 12,330; and heath 38,169.

Since January 1, 1811, this society has been employed in parceling out 107,165 acres; of which about 406 acres are to be converted into gardens; 3366 brought under tillage; 2617 meadow; 6,467 pasture; and 889 into marshes; 8,618 are to remain heath; and 38,169 afforested.

GREECE.

Literature and Philosophy: School's of.—There are actually in existence at Bucharest, at Constantinople, at Cydonia in Ionia, at Mount Athos, and in many other of the populous towns and cities of Greece, philosophic establishments of the nature of schools, where the fine arts, &c. are taught by professors. In that of Smyrna, the number of professors is seven: that of scholars is one hundred and fifty. In that of Bucharest are taught—modern Greek, mathematics, experimental philosophy, chemistry, drawing, metaphysics, logic, ethics, natural history, geography, rhetoric, poetry, history, archaeology, with the ancient Greek, the Latin, French, German, and Russian languages.

Besides this school there is in the city of Bucharest, a society formed by the assiduity of Ignatius, Metropolitan of Wallachia, who has at length succeeded in uniting the literati of the country, and personages of consequence, and wealth: to this is given the name of the Philological Society. This institution contributes to support (by paying part of the expences) a periodical work called *Hermes o Logios*, "*Hermes the Instructed*;" which includes—literary notices concerning arts, sciences, the ancient and modern Greek languages, with explanations of the analogies or discrepancies between the ancient and the

modern Greek—notice of new works in modern Greek, or in languages which have any affinity or relation to it. The plan embraces also whatever is customary in words of general literature, among modern nations: archæology, geography, history, chronology, &c. and other branches of science. Of this Journal, each of the Grecian literary schools in Europe and Asia, receives a copy gratis. It is published once a fortnight. The number of members composing this society in the year 1811 was 18 ordinary members: and 10 corresponding members in foreign parts.—The editor of the journal is the learned Anthimos Gazi, author of a history of Greek literature, to the taking of Constantinople; in four volumes 4to. He has also published a map of Greece, on twelve sheets—another of Europe on four sheets—another of Asia on three sheets—a translation into Greek of Voltaire's History of Charles XII. Another translation of Martin's Grammar of Philosophical sciences—another of Lalande's Abridgement of astronomy—and of the chemical philosophy of Fourcroy. But his most learned work is now in course of publication: it is a dictionary of the Hellenistic language, in small folio, in three volumes, nearly 2,000 pages in each volume. It is printed at Venice, by Michael Glykys of Joannina: the basis of this work is the Lexicon of Henry Stephens. It is printed at Venice, because in time of peace the conveyance from that city by water to Constantinople and the rest of Greece, is cheaper and much easier than from Vienna. The first volume of this dictionary includes from A to Θ: the second to Σ. The third has not yet appeared. Anthimos Gazi, is a native of Meliæ, in Thessaly, and is at this time Archimandrite of the Greek church at Vienna.

HUNGARY.

Slavonian Literary Society.—A society was formed in Hungary in the year 1810, for the encouragement of Slavonian literature. The sittings are held at Kostolan in the county of Homh. The number of members is at present about sixteen. They are mostly Hungarian gentlemen.

INDIES, EAST.

Malay Vengeance on the Dutch Troops.—Accounts from Batavia mention, that upon the news of its reduction at the Dutch settlement of Palambang, the Malays, instigated by the Rjah, rose and massacred the troops in garrison, consisting, with their families, of 200 souls. A detachment of British troops had previously sailed from Batavia to take possession of Palambang.

Recruits for black Regiments, sought in Africa.—Most of our West India islands have furnished quotas from each regiment for the

recruiting service in Africa. The depots are at Sierre Leone and Goree. Since the introduction of African negroes into the West India colonies, under indentures for service, the price of slaves has experienced a depreciation of full 30 per cent.

INDIES, WEST.

English established.—In Demerary, all legal proceedings are in future to be carried on in the English language; and the name of the principal town has been changed from Stabroek to George town.

ITALY.

Fresco Picture transferred to Canvas.—Rome.—The beautiful picture painted in fresco, by Daniel da Volterra, on the walls of the church of Santa Trinita de Monti, has lately been removed from the wall of the church and transferred to canvas, by M. Palmaroli of Rome. The picture itself has always been deemed by connoisseurs worthy of being associated with the three master pieces of art; that is to say—the *Transfiguration* of Raphael; the *Crucifixion* of Michael Angelo; and the *Communion* of St. Jerom of Domenichino.

Heretofore all endeavours to transfer pictures, were restricted to those painted on cloth, or on wood; but to transfer such as were painted in fresco, on walls, appeared to be too bold an undertaking, and even hopeless. M. Palmaroli has, however, proved the contrary; but he preserves his method as a secret. All that is known of it as yet, is that the picture is now actually on cloth; and in the same state as it was formerly seen, and that but lately, on the walls of the church of la Trinita.

New Map of Antiquities.—Rome.—A German traveller, M. Frederic Sickler published some months ago at Rome, "A map of the antiquities in the environs of Rome; from Terracina to Ceri, Ostia and Subiaco." This map is on one large sheet, three feet four inches high, by two feet wide. It shows correctly the situation of more than one hundred ancient cities; of nearly three hundred Roman villas; of a great number of sacred woods and temples, in the Campagni da Roma; also the scenes of sixty-seven great battles; and of seven principal camps—of Porsenna, Pyrrhus, Hannibal, Alaric, Totila, and Witiges; all of which had in their day great influence on the fate of Rome. This map is accompanied by an illustration of four sheets. We presume that a map of this nature, including a district so extensive, cannot but be useful to all readers of the Roman poets, historians, &c. who are often unintelligible, because not accompanied by a map.

Statistics.—Naples.—The following is a

statement of the increase of population, asserted in a French paper to have taken place, in some of the Neapolitan Provinces. In the district of Bari there were during the month of April 1093 births, and 822 deaths. Balance 271.

In the Tilten or principality, the number of births in the same month was 1450; that of deaths was 812; balance 638. In the province of the Capitanata, births 1455; deaths 812; balance 643.

Eruption of Vesuvius.—After a repose of several years, a loud sound as of thunder issued from Vesuvius at nine o'clock on the 12th June. This was followed by the immediate eruption of a column of smoke, and ashes:—a pause of an hour's duration succeeded; but, at eleven o'clock, two other reports were heard; and the crater poured forth flames, accompanied with dense clouds of smoke, which spread themselves around, and darkened the whole horizon. On the 13th and 14th, the mountain remained quiet; on the 15th the eruption recommenced; and the crater is now covered by an immense column of smoke.

PORTUGAL.

Promising Vintage.—The vintage of Portugal is of greater promise than it has been for the last thirty years; and the corn harvest is likely to be equally abundant. The inhabitants will enjoy the advantage of being this year able to reap it in security.

PRUSSIA.

French Troops' insolence.—Berlin, July 18. On account of quarrels which have recently taken place between the *foreign troops* and inhabitants of this city, his Majesty on the 5th instant decreed, "that in the event of any quarrel arising between the *foreign soldiers* and the inhabitants of this city, in the streets, and attracting the attention of the passengers, no person shall run to or stop at the place, and thus, under the pretext of curiosity, form or augment a crowd. Consequently, by the present the public and individuals are informed, that in the above case, whoever does not leave, at the first order of an officer of police, gen d'arme, or other military guard, without the least resistance, the place of tumult, and return to his occupations, shall be immediately arrested and subjected to the most severe investigation: when, should he not even be convicted of having taken part in the tumult, nor of having blameable intentions, he shall at least be subjected to the penalties of other punishments settled by the ordinances of 1798; from which, no consideration of rank or condition shall exempt him."

Death.—Professor Willdenow, the celebrated botanist, died at Berlin, July 10.

Extreme Parsimony.—A master of lan-

guages, named Dandon, died lately at Berlin, literally from denying himself the necessaries of life. It appears that he gave instructions to his pupils during the day, and solicited alms at night. Under the floor of his apartment were found concealed 20,000 crowns in specie. He had no other heir than his brother, whom he had refused to see for 37 years, because he had sent a letter to him without paying the postage.

War in Poland.—It rather appears that Buonaparte is at his wit's end on the banks of the Niemen: and he finds some truth in the old proverb, "if your army is too small you are beaten,—if too great you are starved." It may be amusing and instructive to consider what is necessary to support the force he has collected; as it may give our readers some notion of military difficulties.

His army consists of

300,000 infantry
50,000 cavalry
50,000 followers

400,000—this requires at a pound and an half of bread per day 600,000 lb.
per week 4,200,000 lb.

The horses of this army, including cavalry, staff, regimental baggage, artillery, ammunition, commissariat, must amount to 150,000; these ought to receive each 8lb. of corn to keep them in condition.

Here, then, is required for horses,

1,200,000 lb. a day, or
8,400,000 lb. a week.

For men, as above...4,200,000

12,600,000 lbs. of corn.

Now we must add for drink, which must be transported, as beer, wine, and spirits, half a pint a day, or half a pound; and of other eatable articles, beef and mutton, groceries, &c. half a pound more.

This makes 400,000 lb. a day.

Per week 2,800,000 lb.

Horses ought to receive at least 12lb. of hay per day:—

150,000 horses.

12

1,800,000 per day.

7

Hay 12,600,000 per week.

For horses, corn 8,400,000

Corn for troops 2,200,000 ditto.

Wine and Groceries, &c. 2,800,000 ditto.

lbs. 26,000,000 per week.

Which is equal to tons 12,000

Now, suppose a horse will draw or carry 500 weight on the average, bad roads taken into consideration; and supposing, as ought to be the case, that the great magazines are

50 miles in the rear, and that each horse goes 100 miles a week, this would require only for transport of food 112,000 horses.— See, then,

To draw food	112,000
For Cavalry	50,000
Artillery	5,000
Regimental Baggage ..	5,000
Officers and Staff ...	4,000
Spare ammunition ...	3,000

179,000 horses.

It is to be allowed, that during the summer the number of horses wanted will not be so great; but when the snow comes on in Russia the whole will be wanted.

We are to add the difficulties of providing beef and mutton at half a pound a day—allowing each sheep at 50lb. weight, each bullock at 500lbs.: 400,000 persons at this average would require 1,400 bullocks, and 14,000 sheep a week, which must be kept up in food till killed.

University removed.—In the course of the year 1811, the king of Prussia issued a decree for transferring the university of Frankfurt on the Oder to Breslaw the capital of Silesia, where there was already a catholic faculty of theology, and an institution of technology. Thirteen of the professors are removed from Frankfurt to Breslaw at the expense of government; eight others already resident in Breslaw are placed in the new university, and foreign professors will be invited to supply deficiencies. All the libraries, collections, &c. of the abbey and convents in Silesia will be removed to Breslaw, where they will form one mass of books, to the amount, it is supposed, of 150,000 volumes at least. To this will be added a collection of pictures, engravings, medals, and natural history.

RUSSIA.

Colleges: Jesuit Tutors.—An extract from the Russian newspapers has recently appeared in several of the German Journals, from which we learn that there are still in the Russian empire 18 colleges, or other establishments for the education of youth, conducted by the Jesuits. The number of persons of that order at present employed, amounts to 347. Father Thaddeus Brzowski has been the general of the brotherhood, since the 2d of September 1805: and Father Cajetan Angiolini general agent. Among the other functionaries are several Frenchmen.

SWEDEN.

Official Statement of Military Force, lately published in the Stockholm gazette;—regular army, 35,000; reserve, 50,000; new levy, 7,000—total, 92,000 men. The naval estimate comprises six thousand seamen, and three thousand marine artillery. Besides

the above, there is a considerable body of militia, which is only ordered out on pressing emergencies. The individuals composing it are principally small farmers, whose lands, when they themselves are absent on service, are cultivated by the district.

The *Crown Prince*, Bernadotte, had lately received from the Swedish States, an addition to his income of about £7000 sterling. The allowance for himself and family is now £20,000 per annum. Since his elevation he has purchased several valuable estates in Sweden.

SWITZERLAND.

Remarkable Competition of Winds: Torrents of Rain.—St. Gall, June 15. The plains of Gottlieben, of Tegerweilen, of Bellingen, &c. which in the morning of the 7th instant offered the most flattering picture of fertility, were at five o'clock in the evening destroyed by a storm. At that time, the wind from the north was violently struggled with by a wind from the east; this conflict caused the accumulation of a prodigious quantity of clouds. Soon afterwards a third wind blowing from the south east arose, and combated the two others. The issue of this very rare phenomenon, was the bursting of the compressed clouds, and the discharge of torrents of water; which falling with surprising impetuosity, devastated in half an hour's time the space of three leagues of country, above Constance. Every brook became a river; the highways were covered with water three feet deep; all the fountains were choked up with gravel, earth, &c. so that they will require six weeks before they can be used again. Communications between towns were interrupted, the vineyards were destroyed, &c. &c.

In the neighbourhood, it was remarked, that the clouds of which this tempest was formed appeared of a yellow hue, and not black, as in ordinary storms.

Marriages between Catholics and Protestants.—Basle, June 16. Marriages between protestants and catholics have been again discussed in the Helvetic Diet, and have been declared allowable. The proposed regulation by which the children born of such marriages should be allotted to each religion, was rejected by a great majority.

The question whether the Swiss settled in France should be exempt from the conscription, was referred to a military commission.

Pictures obtained by Lottery.—At a late exhibition of works of art at Zurich, many of the inhabitants formed themselves into a kind of society for the purchase of the best, or at least, a select number of the most distinguished performances, by way of lottery.

. This hint may be of use elsewhere than at Zurich.

Benefactions to the Blind : and other Charities.—Vienna.—In the course of the year 1811. The hospital of refuge for the blind in Vienna received from Duke Albert of Saxe-Teschen 50,000 florins, destined to serve as a fund for enlarging the edifice : the surplus to augment the appointments of the director and professors of the institution, who teach various professors to the blind under their care. Baron Geislern had added 2,000 florins ; and M. Joseph de Sartori, librarian of the Theresianum, has given 3,000 florins ; 4,000 to the institution for the blind ; 1000 to the institution for the deaf and dumb ; and 1,000 to the institution for orphans.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Peace with Sweden and Russia.—London Gazette Extraordinary, July 31. Viscount Castlereagh has this day received, by Lieut. Dobree, of his Majesty's ship Victory, dispatches from Edward Thornton, Esq. his Majesty's Plenipotentiary in Sweden, transmitting a treaty of peace and friendship between his Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias ; and a treaty of peace and friendship between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Orebro, by Mr. Thornton and the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two powers, on the 18th instant.

Servant's Wages, in Local Militia.—A circular letter has been issued from the War-office, stating that masters have a right to make a deduction from the wages of servants hired by the year, for the period during which they shall be called out for exercise in the unembodied regular militia ; and that by the 6th clause of the local militia act, the provision is extended to the local militia.

Floating Light.—A floating light has been ordered by the Admiralty, to be moored off the point of Bembridge-lodge, at the east end of the Isle of Wight, as a guide to enable his Majesty's ships to pass into and out of St. Helen's road, by night or day.

Excise Allowances suppressed.—Government, it is said, intend to abolish the pound draught hitherto allowed by the excise on all weighable goods. This regulation, it is calculated, will considerably augment that branch of the revenue, and in the article of tea alone produce an increase of £80,000 per annum.

Smuggling Boats destroyed.—Government, in order to check the escape of French prisoners, as also the guinea export and smuggling system, gave orders, a few days since, for the seizure of all galleys of a certain description, carrying eight oars ; 17 were seized at Deal, 10 at Folkestone, Sandgate,

&c. They are a beautiful description of boats, about 40 feet long, painted on the outside so as to elude the sight at sea in the night, so lightly constructed that nothing can catch them, and in calm weather they can row over to the French shore in two hours.

New Pearl Fishery.—A memorial from some merchants interested in the trade of New South Wales, praying for leave to import direct from thence a considerable quantity of mother of pearl, and pearl shells, the produce of a new fishery contiguous to Otaheite, was lately referred from the Board of Trade to the East-India Company. The Directors agreed—provided the pearl be laden on board vessels chartered by the Company from Botany Bay to China, and from thence to England with tea.

Irish Rioters in London.—The neighbourhood of St. Giles's being so continually annoyed by the riotous behaviour of the lower class of Irishmen, particularly on Sunday mornings, the respectable Irish inhabitants, publicans and others, have formed an association, binding themselves in a penalty, not to bail any of the lower class of Irish for breach of the peace.

The Sewer now excavating in Hyde-Park is one of the greatest works of the kind ever attempted in this country. It is intended as a drain to the numerous streets now built in the neighbourhood of Paddington, and will empty itself into the great sewer which enters the Thomas at Milbank. In consequence of the height of the ground in Hyde-park, it became necessary, in order to insure a sufficient fall to this new sewer, to dig to a very great depth ; and its formation is carried on by the laborious and expensive process of tunnelling. Pits are sunk at the distance of every 70 yards, and the excavations are conducted in a way similar to those of a coal-mine. The stratum of clay through which the sewer passes, is favourable to the process of excavation ; and is similar to that which was thrown up in the formation of the Highgate Archway. The gravel pits in Hyde-park are filling up with the clay dug from the tunnel.

Spaniards in London : Oath to New Constitution of Spain.—On Monday, July 20, in consequence of a circular letter of invitation, a numerous meeting of Spanish gentlemen was held at the house of the Conde de Fernan Nunez, Ambassador from his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. for the purpose of taking the oath of obedience to the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, sanctioned by the General and Extraordinary Cortes of the nation. On this occasion assembled all persons belonging to the Embassy and the

Consulship, various agents resident here, and all Spaniards who keep open houses in this capital. The hall in which they met was fitted up for the purpose, and ornamented with a portrait of the King.

The ceremony of taking the oath was preceded by a short speech from the Ambassador—he began by mentioning the object which had called them together, in pursuance of instructions he had received by the last Cadiz packet, from the Council of Regency of Spain. He then expressed the satisfaction which all of them must experience, at the establishment of a constitution which was to secure the liberty of the nation,—not merely the personal liberty of the individual, but the political independence of Spain,—by founding it on the laws dictated by the wisdom of the National Congress. His Excellency said, he could have wished to have been able to assemble all the Spaniards resident in London; but, besides its being impossible to obtain information of them all, the circumstance of being in a foreign country, and his wish to fulfil, as speedily as possible, the instructions of his sovereign, had induced him to assemble those now present, though every other Spaniard not satisfied with the present act, and desirous of taking the oath, should be furnished with the means of doing so. His Excellency observed, that the mere taking of the oath was not the principal requisite; it was of chief importance to obey the laws which are promulgated: and he could do no less than congratulate all his countrymen, that though great part of Spain was infested by their bitter enemies, yet the National Congress had devoted themselves to the framing of a constitution, which would ensure the happiness of every Spaniard. He flattered himself at the same time, that their beloved monarch, Ferdinand VII. would again be restored to his throne, and that the affections of all the Spaniards of both hemispheres would again be united. To these great objects all ought to contribute their efforts; and also to consolidate and perpetuate that union which so happily subsists with the British nation, their generous ally.

This address was followed by the reading of the constitution; after which, the Ambassador's chief secretary read the formula of the oath in a loud voice, which was first taken by his Excellency, and then by the secretary. It was next administered to all present. They all took the oath in succession; each of them separately and distinctly pronouncing the words "I do swear,"—and at the same time placing their right hand on the Holy Gospels after the example of the Ambassador and his secretary.

Paper Notes: small Change.—Lately, several shopkeepers, at Halifax, were convicted

in penalties and costs, for issuing paper-notes as a convenience in business for small change.

Breakwater, Plymouth Sound.—On Wednesday Aug. 12, the Birth day of the Prince Regent, the first stone of the Breakwater, in Plymouth Sound, was lowered down. At ten o'clock in the morning two boats from every ship in Hamoze attended at the Admiral's stairs, Mount Wise. About noon the Commander in Chief, Sir R. Calder, accompanied by Admiral Sir E. Buller, Bart. and all the captains and commanders of his Majesty's vessels in commission at this port, rowed off in procession, with flags and streamers flying, passing between the island and the main, and rounding the eastern end of Drake's island on their passage towards the outer part of the Sound. The Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth also went in procession to the Barbican-stairs, where they took water, and also proceeded to the Sound. A vast number of boats from the shore were scattered over the Sound; and the ships of war were decorated with the colours of different nations—the Standard of the United Kingdom flying over the whole. Towards one o'clock the boats assembled round the vessel that held the stone (about four tons weight). The Camel store-ship gave the signal, by firing a gun; and the stone was lowered to its base, at the western extremity of the Breakwater, amid a royal salute of cannon from the ships in Cawsand Bay, Plymouth Sound, and Hamoze.

The scene, heightened by the beauty of a fine day, was charming beyond description; the grand open bosom of the Sound was crowded by an immense number of pleasure boats, cutters, barges, &c.; the men of war, in commemoration of the birth-day of the Prince, bearing the royal standard at the main, were decorated with numerous and variegated flags, and formed a pleasing picture, surrounded as they were by the numberless parties sailing around them.

* * For particulars of this Breakwater—calculations of its power of resistance, &c.—Compare Panorama, Vol. XII, p. 1.

The new Insolvent Act.—This act is exactly conformable to the acts of this kind of former years, except in the following special enactments:—

All persons in actual custody on the 5th of June last, and whose debts on that day did not amount to more than £2000 are to be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Where the debts of prisoners exceed that sum, a barrister of each of the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, is to be appointed to enquire into the same; and if the party has been imprisoned five years, he shall be discharged out of cus-

tody, should his debts amount to £3000; and where the party has been confined ten years, then to be discharged, whatever may be the amount of the debt or debts.

Prisoners not to be discharged for debts incurred since the said 5th of June.

Prisoners discharged subsequent to the 5th of June, without their consent, nevertheless to have the benefit of this act.

Act not to extend to attorneys, or servants, embezzling their clients' or employers' money or property.

Nor to persons obtaining money or goods under false pretences, and fictitious names, except where they have been confined ten years.

Nor to persons in execution for damages for criminal conversation, or seducing, &c. the daughter or female servant of the plaintiff, unless ten years in prison.

Nor to persons heretofore remanded under former Insolvent Acts, unless where they have been ten years confined.

Nor to persons confined for debts due to the crown, by offending against the revenues, &c. unless the Treasury shall certify consent.

Nor to persons who have taken the benefit of any act of insolvency passed within these last five years.

Nor to bankrupts in certain cases, unless first they have conformed to the laws regarding bankrupts. The same to be certified by their commissioners; provided always, that such bankrupt surrendered himself at least two years before the passing of this Act.

This act is to extend to the different presidencies in India, and to Prince of Wales's Island: but not to extend to the relief of persons confined in India at the suit of the East India Company, unless the local governments in India consent.

Caution to Swimmers in the Sea.—Lately a shark of considerable length was caught with a strong conger line, at Devil's Point, Stonehouse, near Plymouth Dock: several mackerel were found in his belly, and it is supposed to have been the same fish that the day before attacked a soldier of the Lancashire militia, who was swimming in Mill Bay, and wounded him severely in his legs. This should operate as a caution to swimmers who reside on the shores washed by the Atlantic, as sharks are not infrequent in the Channel, and at this season pursue the shoals of mackerel and pilchards into the bays and harbours.

Accumulated Penalties on Non-Residence of Clergy.—At the York assizes, a cause came on *Hardy versus Cathcart*, in which the plaintiff, a gentleman in Buckinghamshire, sought to recover of the defendant, the hon. and rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, sundry penalties incurred by non-residence on the livings of the rectory of Meth-

ley, and the vicarage of Kippax, Yorkshire, and a prebendary in the cathedral church of York, which benefices he held, as well as a living in Buckinghamshire; on this living also he had not resided, but had officiated as a curate at Wolverhampton. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff on the following counts:—For non-residence of the prebend twelve months, deducting the income-tax, being three-fourths of the annual value, £31 14s. 6d. Non-residence more than three months at Kippax, being one-third of the annual value, £90 Ditto more than eight months at Methley, being two-thirds of the annual value, £540. Total, £661 14s. 6d.—This trial, which is the first that has taken place under the late act for regulating the residence of the clergy, is of great importance to ecclesiastics, and the decision of the jury is expected to have a salutary influence on the interests of the church.

Imperfectly formed Child destroyed: wilful Murder.—At York assizes, Elizabeth Woodger and Susannah Lyall were charged with the wilful murder of a new-born male infant. The following is a brief but correct sketch of this extraordinary case:—On the 12th of March, the wife of G. Needham of Blackburn, near Rotherham, was delivered of two children, a girl and a boy, the former was perfectly formed, but in the boy there was a deficiency in the superior part of the head, the brain not being protected by any bony matter, but merely covered by a membrane. Woodger, a midwife, conceiving that it was not likely to live, formed the design of putting a period to its life, which was accomplished by drowning it in an earthen vessel. It was afterwards buried, but was taken up again on the 17th of March, for the purpose of the coroner's inquest. The surgeon who examined the body, stated, that the child was perfectly formed, except his head, which was deficient in the superior part an inch and an half. Any pressure upon it must have produced dangerous consequences; and he did not think it possible that the child could have survived more than a few hours. The prisoners used no concealment, and it was clear that they acted under mistaken apprehensions as to the law, and thought they were justified in what they did. Several ladies gave the prisoners a most excellent character for humanity. The evidence having been gone through, his Lordship in his address to the jury, said—"I think this prosecution may be of great use to the public, in removing an erroneous opinion, that the law allows the right of deliberately taking away the life of a human being under any circumstances whatever. It is, therefore, highly necessary that the contrary should be known." The jury found the prisoners *guilty*, but recommended them to mercy, on account of

the mistaken notion under which they acted. His Lordship said he should not pass sentence upon the prisoners, but should write by that night's post to the Secretary of State, to make a representation of the case to the Prince Regent.

•• They have since received a pardon ; and have been discharged out of custody.

Parish Church bequeathed as a Messuage.

—At the Lincolnshire Assizes a curious case occurred on the *Nisi Prius* side, in an ejectment cause : a Presbyterian society claimed certain lands and tenements at East Kirkstead, and what was called a *messuage*, but which was proved on the trial to be nothing less than the parish church of Kirkstead, which had been converted into and endowed as a meeting by a former Lord of the Manor, named Disney.—The Judge held that the plaintiffs had clearly made out their title to the lands, and the defendants as clearly shewn that what was claimed as a messuage was the parish church, which could not be bequeathed to any body ; he therefore directed a verdict for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, on a reserved case.

Brood of Snakes destroyed.—Lately six hundred snakes were destroyed at Boltham, near Lincoln. They were nestled in some old manure lying on one of the fields. The parish, according to immemorial custom, gave a halfpenny for each of the old snakes, and a farthing for every young one.

The Scottish Shepherd.—Macdonald, the Earl of Mansfield's shepherd, lately conducted a drove of 300 sheep from the Braes of Athol to Caen-wood, beside Hampstead. This journey of 550 miles, was accomplished with the loss of only one of his flock, and the rest were as fresh as at the moment they left the Scottish pasture. The Agricultural Society have promised to reward this careful Caledonian for performing a task which would have honoured the patriarch Jacob or any of his family, to accomplish.

LAMBERT'S EPITAPH.

THE following epitaph is copied from a tomb-stone placed in St. Martin's burying-ground, Stamford, Lincolnshire, to the memory of the well-known Daniel Lambert :

"In remembrance of that prodigy in nature, Daniel Lambert, a native of Leicester, who was possessed of an excellent and convivial mind, and in personal greatness he had no competitor. He measured three feet one inch round the leg ; nine feet four inches round the body, and weighed 52 stone, 11 lb. (14 lb. to the stone). He departed this life on the 21st of June 1809, aged 39 years. As a testimony of respect, this stone is erected by his friends in Leicester."

THE GATHERER.

No. XXXIV.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—*Wooton.*

Disquisition on the Animal Life of the Earth, and other Planets ; on the Propagation of Comets ; on their Conformation, Numbers, and Powers.

In our seventh volume, page 523, we stated the opinion of several great philosophers that the earth, in common with all planets is an *animal* : not indeed resembling any animal which roams the forest, but differing from such, as the fur with which they are clothed differs from the *trees*, which spot, decorate and defend the globe. It would be ridiculous to suppose, (as the French *savans* who set the fashion of this opinion, have well argued) that we are fully acquainted with all kinds of animal life, and with animal life in all its forms. If we had never seen fishes in water, we could never suppose that vitality could be supported without communication with the air ; for purposes of respiration, motion, &c. and is not a creature enclosed in a shell, as unlike an elephant or a tiger, as imagination can conceive ?—who would suppose that a hedgehog when rolled up into a ball, was a living quadruped ?—or a tortoise, when his feet are drawn up, under his bony fortification ? What is a hedgehog or a tortoise under such circumstances but a globe ? small indeed, but what philosopher lays any stress on magnitude ?—Why may not a large globe, a terrestrial globe possess its own proper life, a principal of animation restrictedly its own ?—why refuse to the earth that which we cannot refuse to an oyster, a periwinkle or a crab ?—It is in short a *mundane* life of which we are speaking ; and therefore not to be tried, by any rules of human cognizance, or to be compared to any other kind of life. Such are the arguments, by which natural science, is at once graced, and advanced, and bold is that man who will undertake to refute them.

This proposition, which before approached to the verge of credibility in the article referred to, has lately been placed in the most demonstrative point of view by M. A. de Hagen, in a volume of 340 pages, published at Heidelberg, entitled "*Kosmologische Geschichte der Natur*," &c. "The Cosmological History of Nature, especially of the mineral Kingdom." M. de Hagen, speaking of the formation of planets and Comets, has adduced unquestionable proofs of the animality of our earth and its neighbouring planets. It is true, this learned writer

has for the present, in announcing his discoveries, modestly restricted to the Sun as the parent of the system, a faculty which we doubt not, further reflection or additional observations, will extend to all his posterity. The Sun, he says, has a generative faculty; and the planets and comets he divides into males and females. He further informs us, that on this hypothesis it is, that Mercury in his conjunction with Venus and the Earth becomes the *principle of corporisation*; while the Earth is the principle of liberty; but Venus, is, in our gallant writer's opinion, the most perfect of the three planets. An opinion which we find no inclination to impugn.

Now it is well known, that all observers who attentively examined those Comets which lately visited us, acknowledged that they had every appearance of being unfinished, unconsolidated, uncondensed. They did not seem to have been long called into being. This was Dr. Herschell's opinion, founded on the testimony of his best telescopes. The thought is not new; and not to deprive our sapient rivals the French, of the honour of this discovery, we refer our readers to Panorama, Vol. X. page 1094, where the *Moniteur*, speaking no doubt, from authority, expresses itself thus: "Such a body might very possibly, be an *incipient world*, just passed its gaseous state, and which is to derive solidity from the precipitation and condensation of the matter surrounding it, &c." In support of this hypothesis, we might quote Aristotle, Kepler, Cassini, Galileo, Bacon, and a multitude of others; but to what purpose in so clear a case, now very happily illustrated, and confirmed into a system, by the most felicitous and illustrious discovery of M. de Hagen, of the *principle of corporisation*?

In fact, then, it appears clearly that mankind have for ages trembled and quaked before these youngsters of the sky, merely because they did not recognize the offspring of the conjunction of their own terrestrial body with the most perfect of planets: because they were ignorant of the generative faculty of the Sun, and his descendants; because they never dreamed of the mysterious power of the principle of corporization, as emanating from the animated globes which form the planetary chorus. Strange! that the sexes should associate from generation to generation, from time immemorial, yet poor weak mortals should refuse to powers infinitely their superiors, the petty privileges of every dancing party on the face of the Earth!

It may indeed be objected, that comets are not alike; that some have beards of most disastrous density and immense circumference, while others have tails, transparent, flowing, and sweeping along the heavens by hundreds and thousands of millions of miles. But the

weakest capacity must perceive that this objection is in fact, one of the strongest possible arguments in proof of the distinction of sexes asserted by M. de Hagen. Though it is not the fashion among Europeans for the youth, or indeed the elders, to pride themselves on retaining the natural appendage to the human countenance, can we in conscience set up our fashions as laws to those splendid orbs? they, with proper good sense, and consummate propriety maintain themselves in a state of nature, and never think of attempting to improve their appearance by depriving their countenances of natural distinctions, equally becoming and indispensable. These doubtless are the heroes of their race. Immeasurable trains bedeck their softer consorts: and, sufficiently are we mortified by our inability to deny that thin and transparent as are the habiliments of our terrestrial ladies, they are infinitely surpassed in tenuity, pellucidity and æriality, by those which so admirably flow around these celestials: these are truly what the ancient poet figuratively called the neck-kerchiefs of the damsels of his time, "woven air." Or to change the metaphor, these female comets are the glow-worms of the sky: the phosporic train of light they display, is a splendid attraction—sufficiently well understood by those whom it most intimately concerns.—*Omnia vincit amor*, &c.

Dismissing further enquiries into beards and tails, too long objects of affright to uninstructed man, it may be proper to say a few words on the numbers of these descendants of the sun. That we have not yet discovered the whole, or even the greater part of them is certain: indeed the short space of time that has intervened since our globe has taken its station among the *regulars* of the heavens, has not allowed us to become acquainted with much that future generations will acknowledge as indisputable truth, and wonder how it could escape our researches. They may hereafter distinguish by their hues, or their effulgence, the offspring of the parent planets: for no doubt they follow the laws of nature in this, as in other things. We might else ascertain by calculation the number of times in which the power of corporisation has been exerted; but this will be acknowledged no trifling undertaking when we reflect with our learned Correspondent Francis Moore, Physician,* that "between the Sun and Saturn, there are *five hundred thousand* comets! and as many between Saturn and the Georgium: that within the tract of the comet of 1680, we have from the tables space for *eight millions* of comets; so that the sun may be the center to no less than *seven-teen millions* of comets"!!! What an im-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. X. p. 1064.
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mense population! What a field for contemplation by some celestial Malthus! For what purpose are all these? That is hard to guess; but to suppose that are they all fraught with calamities to harass this poor earth is to suppose them as unnatural as we sometimes find children among mankind. No: neither deluge nor conflagration depends on them. They may perhaps after making their grand tour, at last settle at home, and become satellites around their parental principals: then, if M. de Hagen be correct, how many moons may our earth possess! But seeing some of them are undoubtedly very large, increased in size by coalescence, or conjunction, with their brethren or sisters—met with in the course of their travels—these we acknowledge may be dangerous. Nay should one of those which by multiplied accessions has increased in bulk to a power of specific gravity superior to our own, come within the orbit of the earth, at the moment of nearest approximation, there can be no doubt but by the force of its attraction it would “invite” the earth to accompany it in its course, and thus from having been for ages a sovereign planet, a primary! we should become a mere humble satellite, obedient to the will and way of a stranger: a degradation so humiliating; that our feelings will not suffer us to prolong the subject.

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Decisive Method of determining whether a Parish Priest be in a State of Grace.

In the southern departments of France, *ci-devant* Provence, the people were in the habit of insisting that at the appearance of an approaching thunder cloud, or other cloud from which a tempest might issue, the curate or rector of the parish should publicly stand at the door of his church, dressed in his full canonicals; with holy water, &c. to perform exorcisms; as if the clouds were demons, to be affrighted at ecclesiastical sprinklings. If the priest who performs this office is not happy enough to succeed in the object of his endeavours, and to ward off the hail, the rain, or the lightning, his parishioners immediately draw the inference that *he is not in a state of grace*, by which to merit the obedience of the winds and tempests:—an inference always disagreeable, and sometimes extremely injurious to the reverend incumbent. In spite of the endeavours of many priests who have been vexed at subjection to this proof of their sanctity, the people were not to be convinced that the principle *they* had assumed was not *infallible*. Such is one of the consequences of having pretended to the performance of miracles, in days when the priesthood possessed more than they could contrive to accomplish, notwithstanding all their dexterity!

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. IX.—*Aid to Portugal*—*Provision for the Princesses*—*Sicilian Subsidy*—*Miscellaneous Estimates.*

House of Commons, March 13.

On a question on the Stroode Poor Bill, Sir Samuel Romilly moved that the age at which children might be apprenticed out be *ten* years. The house divided, for the motion . . . 37

Ag inst it . . . 40

Mr. D. Giddy moved that the age be *eight*.

Aid to Portugal.

Mr. Perceval moved the reading of the following message from the Prince Regent:—

“G. P. R.

“The Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, thinks proper to inform the House of Commons, that the assistance which he has been able to give to the Portuguese government, his allies, has furnished the means of improving the military establishment of that country, and of rendering conspicuous the valour and discipline of its armies, in the successful deliverance from, and defence of Portugal against the enemy. The Prince, therefore, trusts that he will be enabled to give the same assistance, in the present year, as in the last—from which such important consequences to the cause of the allies have resulted.”

Sir F. Burdett called the attention of the house to the subject of military flogging, which he described as being formerly unknown; or at least very rarely used. It was a horrible system hated by all good officers.

Mr. Manners Sutton said there was no disposition to press this punishment; but it was wise to have it in reserve.

After a long conversation, the house divided.—For Sir F. B.’s clause . . . 6

Against it . . . 79

March 16.

Lord Castlereagh moved for a vote in support of the P. R.’s message for aid to Portugal. He thought no subsidy ever could rest on more legitimate grounds: it was impossible to doubt whether it had created and supported an army in Portugal. He hoped even for unanimity, so obvious was the policy. He concluded by moving “That a sum not exceeding *two millions* be granted to his Majesty to enable him to continue in his pay a body of Portuguese troops, and to give such farther aid and assistance to the government of Portugal as the nature of the contest in which we are engaged may appear to require.”

Mr. Freemantle discussed the propriety of this measure, in the present state of our finances. He wished to say a few words as to the army in Portugal. That army could not,

or at least ought not to be less than 50,000 strong, for effective purposes, and the very mole establishment of it cost this country £4000 per day. Every horse cost 5s. a day, all the corn, hay, &c. was imported into Lisbon from America, and thence transported to the army. The maintenance of the army itself, he meant in a state of effective vigour, he believed to be almost a *physical impossibility*. We had not the population necessary to supply its waste. We had already drawn so largely upon our militia regiments for that purpose that many of those regiments were now incomplete, because some counties could not afford a ballot of men. He believed that it would be utterly impossible, in every point of view, to continue this expenditure. He wished therefore to maintain a force in Portugal, economically, on a scale more conducive to the prosperity of this country.

Hon. W. Ward said that would be not to maintain the army; but to starve it.

Sum voted without a division.

House of Lords, March 19.

A very long and spirited discussion was introduced by Lord Boringdon, on the subject of the Prince's letter, intended for the consideration of Lords Grey and Grenville, &c. His lordship considered it as a public document; and therefore founded on it a motion for an address desiring H. R. H. to form an administration "that may conciliate the affections of ALL descriptions of the community," &c.

The introduction of the name of H. R. H. which as Sovereign, is clearly against order,—the treating this *private* letter as a *public* document,—with the questions of order arising on it,—the proposal of a counter address by Lord Vise. Grimstone, produced a very desultory debate. The issue of which was that the House divided—

For the original motion—contents—

Present..... 43

Proxies..... 22

— 65

Not-Contents—Present..... 90

Proxies..... 82

— 172

Majority against the Motion..... 107

House of Commons, March 20.

Provision for the Princesses.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the following message from the Prince Regent:—

"GEORGE P. R.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, thinks it necessary to acquaint the House of Commons, that in pursuance of the powers vested in his Majesty by two acts, passed in 18th and 39th years of his present Majesty's

reign, his Majesty was graciously pleased, by letters patent bearing date 2d February, 1802, to grant to their Royal Highnesses Princesses Augusta-Sophia, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, an annuity of £30,000 agreeably to the provisions, and subject to the limitations of said acts, which grant was to take effect from the demise of his Majesty. And his Royal Highness being desirous, in the present situation of the Royal Family, to be empowered to provide for the establishment of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, by an immediate grant, recommends to the House of Commons to take the subject into their consideration, and to enable his Royal Highness to make such provision for their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, as in the liberality of Parliament may be thought suitable to the actual situation of the Princesses, and to the circumstances of the present time.

(Signed) "GEORGE P. R."

March 23.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the consideration of the P. R.'s message.

Mr. Creevey objected to the Speaker leaving the chair. He said the public finances could not support increased burthens. The consolidated fund was DEFICIENT *three millions and half*. Stockholders feared that in time their interest would be stopped. The P. R. might make an increased allowance to his sisters out of his own income.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied any deficiency beyond £1,269,000, and part of that was owing to taxes that could not be made up so early as Jan. 5. He entered at large into the subject; and thought the Prince was sufficiently burdened already.

Mr. Creevey's motion being negative,—

Mr. Perceval moved, that his Majesty be empowered to grant an annuity of £30,000 to the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary and Sophia, instead of the £30,000 now authorized by Act of Parliament; that this annuity be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain; and that it do supersede the former grant made in the 18th of his present Majesty.

After a very long discussion the motion was agreed to.

March 25.

Sicilian Subsidy.

Lord Castlereagh moved for the grant of £400,000 to his Sicilian majesty, which had been now of *four years'* standing, and the benefit of which had been found great. He had the satisfaction to state that his Sicilian majesty had effected an important change in his government and councils, equally favourable to his own interests, and to those of Great Britain. The military power of that kingdom was now under the controul of Lord W. Bentinck, who would

be able to protect the island effectually. The occasion of this change—was urgent; it was not to support tyranny like the French; but to prevent tyranny.

Sir John Newport adverted to the former obstinacy of ministers when advised that Sicily should be governed by British power. He said, we were imitating Buonaparte!!

The Chancellor of the Exchequer strongly urged the difference between effecting purposes by violence, and by mildness: we had postponed the execution of the plan till the last moment, which proved the necessity of it. He was surprized the hon. baronet should lend himself to such unfounded aspersions. Vote agreed to.

Miscellaneous Estimates.

Mr. Wharton after some remarks from Mr. Martin and Mr. H. Brown, moved the following resolutions:

For the Caledonian canal	£50,000
For making roads and building bridges in the highlands	20,000
For making military roads in the same	5,894
For contingencies of the three secretaries of state	11,000
For extra clerks and messengers of ditto	6,000
For the civil establishment of the Bahama islands	3,400
For ditto of Bermuda	1,030
For ditto of Dominique	600
For ditto of Upper Canada	8,422
For ditto of Nova Scotia	10,965
For ditto of New Brunswick	5,600
For ditto of Cape Breton	2,060
For ditto of Newfoundland	3,971
For ditto of Sierra Leone	14,020
For ditto of New South Wales	11,701

March 26.

Conversation between Mr. Baring and Mr. Rose, on the price of shipping: Mr. Baring insisted that the rates were at present perfectly ruinous, being 21s. per ton.

Mr. Rose insisted that he had described the rate as it having risen from 1807 to March 3, from 19s. to 25s. On March 12 it fell to 21s. How did that impeach his accuracy?

The bill for extending to Ireland, the provisions of the act for preventing tenants who paid in bank paper from being sued, underwent considerable discussion. Some gentlemen insisting that the advantages of the English bill of this description ought to be extended to that country: others affirming that this was one step farther in the road to ruin. The house divided

For the bill	61
Against it	16

Majority

Adjourned to Thursday, April 7.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, August 27th, 1812.

The events of the month of August have been amply gratifying to all genuine Britons.

The first thing to be noticed as highly soothing to our feelings, is the restoration of peace between Great Britain and the northern powers, Russia and Sweden, with the moral certainty of the inclusion of Denmark. It may be true, that the war with those powers has not been of a kind, so bitter as to have filled either party with intense sufferings: the colours taken have been few; the number of prisoners to be released is scarcely worthy of mention; a few scores, not hundreds; and certainly not thousands. Yet the war now closed is not without instruction.

It was a commercial war; but between nations which derived reciprocal benefits from commerce, and by their mutual wants suited each other as customers. Nature quickly stunned such animosity. Russia stipulated with Buonaparte at Tilsit not to receive English goods: but Russia soon found that in that case she might keep all her own productions, which rotting on her hands occasioned greater irritation than if they had never been called into existence. The necessity of the case obliged Russia to qualify her stipulation; and she next prohibited English goods in English vessels. The qualifications to which this exception gave rise,—an exception not issuing from the heart, are well known. They were called *deceptions*; but in truth, they deceived not a soul;—yet we are heartily glad that they are once more swept away, and that the true colours of the real proprietor, may again float without simulation and without risqué, where they have for a time been concealed rather than absolutely withdrawn. To meet the disadvantages endured by England, has certainly done more credit to the ingenuity than to the dignity of British merchants: how far the nation, as a nation, is implicated in the duplicity of individuals, is a question of casuistry, rather for discussion at leisure than in haste.

The war of Sweden against England was equally contrary to her real interests. She had no means of annoying our country by land: and her navy was not in a state to contend effectually with that of her adversary. Her army was not so numerous as to warrant foreign expeditions; and the feelings of her people were unequivocally in opposition to a coalescence with that power whose purposes they would have been expected to answer, with their lives, without regard to the welfare of their own nation. Their nature itself revolted, when in contemplation of union with the forces of the Corsican, with the ar-

mies of states degraded by his yoke. Their seamen may now assist their "*broders* the English;" and the English may dismiss their fears that in privately encouraging the Swedes, they were training up mariners for Buonaparte.

Denmark has furnished a number of sailors for the French fleet in the Scheldt; and this deprives her of the liberty of acting, according to her most obvious interest, and usual course of politics. We must therefore make great allowances for Denmark: her anger has thrown her into a situation by which her *real* enemy only can reap advantage. She has contracted engagements, which she finds it difficult to keep or to relinquish: she has given pledges which she knows not how to continue or to withdraw. Very much do we regret the malversation which instigated Denmark to a conduct the highest commendation of which is, the display of a courage never doubted, nor affected to be doubted, by her unwilling foe.

While peaceful prospects open to us in one part of the globe, hostilities glare against us in another part. Undismayed by the lessons not indistinctly to be deduced from the conduct of the Baltic powers, America has issued a declaration of war against Britain. She has acted on it, and several British ships have been seized under that authority. We are extremely unwilling to impute to the American government—a desire to accelerate the period of hostilities,—a *fear* that circumstances might arise in the course of events, against which the arguments in behalf of war would be invalid. This some affirm: we hope unadvisedly. We still wait for the result of that course which Britain has pursued, intelligence of which had not reached America, when the ships last arrived sailed from thence. In the meanwhile, the peace is effectually broken: our minister has quit- ted that government and country; and America has all the weight of action, with all the responsibility of decision thrown upon her. Our private opinion is, that the war party has acquired an ascendancy it will not readily relinquish. But those friends on whose information we have been accustomed to rely, affirm that the public acts of Britain *must* give her satisfaction. If it should prove so, Buonaparte through his desire to embroil more than ever the contending powers of Britain and America, will have contributed the only possible means by which the peace between these powers might be preserved or restored: "It is sport to see the engineer hoist with his own petard," says Shakespeare.

The opinion in America is so great that various public documents have been published in the eastern states, all but resolving on a dissolution of the union. In the strongest language the conduct of the

executive and of congress has been REPROBATED! We might enlarge on this, with its consequences; but we wait to see the *ultimate* ultimatum of America. She may yet come to her senses, and prefer the sceptre of peace to the sword of war.

The public mind has been thrown into an ebullition of joy, on account of a victory incalculably beneficial, obtained near Salamanca by Lord Wellington, over the French army of Portugal, commanded by Marshal Marmont. The circumstances attending the news of this victory were precisely calculated to enhance the importance of it, when officially announced; several weeks having elapsed between the first rumour of it, (received from Corunna, in *four days*) and the arrival of the particulars by way of Lisbon. During this interval speculations *for* or *against* the fact were extremely lively: but in general "*the ayes* had it." In this engagement, the French Commander in Chief was severely wounded (he lost his right arm, beside other wounds) by the bursting of a shell, in somewhat less than an hour after the action began: and he died a few days afterwards in a village on the road by which his army retreated. Almost every other general officer was killed, wounded, or taken. The battle raged in the evening and was continued into the night; which, whether it was by its darkness, most favourable, or most destructive, to the enemy, can hardly be decided. They lost about 5,000 men killed in the field. The trophies are twenty pieces of cannon, two eagles, six colours, within a few days about 16,000 prisoners, a great extent of country gained, the full retreat of the enemy from Salamanca to Burgos, and the full pursuit by the British, who have passed Valladolid, where they found seventeen pieces of cannon additional, with stores, hospital, &c. &c. But much as we admire these consequences, they are perhaps most clearly seen in the uncommonly clumsy account of the action and its effects manufactured at Paris. Never was French invention equally strained to mask a lie under the semblance of truth. To inform Europe of the truth, our government has ordered *ten thousand* copies of Lord W.'s dispatch, translated into French, to be circulated on the continent. We hope they will not be left *rotting in the cellars of Gottenburgh, as in a former instance of the like nature!*

Joseph had quitted Madrid, as we hinted in our last, and advanced near enough to hear the horrid tale, on the second day after his army was in flight; but not to give them assistance, though he has 10, or 12,000 men with him: and Lord Wellington (now Marquis) is intent on doing himself the pleasure of a *tête-à-tête*, with his *quondam* Majesty, over a bottle, in the English general's tent. The

Guerrillas are active in capturing the stragglers of the beaten army; that they *may not get out of Spain*; and Lord W. will frankly acc immodate *el Rey* on his passage over sea, to visit his much happier and much wiser brother Lucien.

French blood will flow in torrents (perhaps has already flowed), and after the Gallic commanders have lost army upon army, and laid down their own lives, in obedience to the mandates of a tyrant,—the conquest of Spain will be adjourned *sine die*. It is understood, that every regiment (most of the guards included) that can be spared from Britain, will be called into action on the Peninsula.

Spain has received another favour, in restoration of peace, between her and Russia.

Peace is also definitively settled between Turkey and Russia; precisely to a moment in behalf of the latter power, who finds herself pressed by the gigantic armies commanded by Napoleon in person, now *acting within her territory*; from which she wisely retires, fighting with great vigour; and we hope will continue retiring and fighting, for some time to come. The loss sustained by the Emperor and King in a single month, is about 26,000 men in various minor actions; also 20,000 horses (he owns to 11,000 lost) and most vexatious disappointment. If the Russians can force him to lose *time* sufficient for the purpose, he will lose every thing else: *all is not safe behind him*:—we repeat this, **ALL IS NOT SAFE BEHIND HIM**. His policy is rapidity; theirs is **DELAY**. Report seems to think Moscow, rather than Petersburg, is likely to become his snare: we wish it.

Thus have peace and war alternately presented themselves around us: happy should we be to announce that the olive had prevailed over the laurel; and war itself had been defeated. Till that ardently wished for time arrive, we must be content with stimulating the gratitude of our countrymen, that the operations of both war and peace, are now in favour of our country. Public thanksgivings are ordered by authority. Every month may be expected to produce events of increasing importance. We await additional news with extreme impatience,—a weakness against which we earnestly caution our readers;—for, who should so well know the necessity and importance of patience, a virtue beyond all price and estimate! as those who so frankly confess the sufferings they experience for want of it?

Internal affairs are much as they were: we hinted at the absence of *entire* tranquillity, in some of our troubled counties. We have since been favoured with the sight of letters of the first authority, stating facts too strongly supporting our opinion. We trust, ne-

vertheless, that all will go right, eventually: our fleets we hope will arrive safe: our exports will be found undiminished: our harvest will be abundant: our loyalty will continue unimpeachable: our internal foes will be dismayed:—and our gratification will be extremely great, should peace from another quarter form, as we anxiously desire, a prominent subject in our next PERISCOPE.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The general appearance of the crops on the ground is extremely satisfactory; and we hope that our expectations of a fine harvest will be realized. It is, however, to be understood, that the weather has been different in different places: in some little other than continued rains, in others uninterrupted drought. We speak therefore, *generally*, when we announce a fair crop. Those who were not too premature in getting in their hay, have stocked heavy gatherings.

Stock is not unreasonable; and meat is plentiful. Horses, especially of any figure, bear a great price; as may be expected, from the demand for the service of our national cavalry.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, August 20, 1812.

The unsettled state of the relations of this country with America, render extremely uncertain whatever can be *hoped for* in that department of commerce. The embargo laid on North American vessels in British ports, with the captures made by American vessels of British ships in different parts along the American coast, has stopped all intercourse: yet as the ships *detained* here, are not *condemned*, neither are any steps taken towards their condemnation, but only for their safe custody, hopes are still entertained that the opening breach may be closed. In the meanwhile, West India premiums of insurance, and North American risks, are taken by very few underwriters, at any moderate premium; and what prices are marked in our list are rather nominal than real for the moment.

The sales of plantation sugars continue extremely brisk, and at an advance. Jamaica fine fetches from 80s. to 82s. The holders expect still higher prices: but the enquirers demur. West India coffee is not much in demand, except the fine Jamaica. Bourbon coffee fetched at a late sale at the India House from 46 to 48s. The cotton market is heavy; little doing in the article, and the prices rather giving way. Rums rather looking upward; those of good quality warrant full the price marked in the list. Dyewoods, cochineal, indigo, are stationary, and waiting

events. The tobacco trade has been lively and experienced a considerable demand, for the home trade, and for Ireland: purchasers on speculation have ventured more into this article than any other, according to their opinion of the issue of measures taken, or taking with America.

The fisheries turn out better than was expected. Hemp, flax, and all articles related to them, are almost stagnant; so little business is done, that merchants mention merely nominal prices. Tallow is rising; but is expected to feel the effect of a fleet on the point of arriving—some of the vessels already are arrived. This article, together with all others of Russian origin, as timber (which is dull of sale), hog's bristles, &c. must decline greatly in price; as the trade to the Baltic is now open and unreserved.

The voyage in Portugal is reported to be of greater promise than any that has been gathered for the last thirty years: this bounty of Providence will make amends, in some degree, to that people for the losses and sufferings they have experienced from their unprincipled invaders. No longer in dread of Gallic tyrants, they will this year gather the produce of their industry for themselves. May they long enjoy this privilege!

On the whole the Baltic trade is vigorous, but not without some apprehensions of what turn affairs may take. The Mediterranean trade increases, and the imports from thence are considerable, as well as the exports for the supply of that part of the world, and its connections. A fleet from the West Indies, it is hoped, is not far from the chops of the channel. Denmark, it is thought, will join Sweden and Russia, when we look forward with considerable prepossession to much opening for commerce.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, BETWEEN THE 20TH OF JULY, AND 20TH OF AUGUST, 1812.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—At Paulton's, in Hampshire, Lady Gertrude Sioane.—At Ewan Law's, Esq. Lower Brook-street, the Lady of Sir George Clark, of Penicuik, Bart.—At Locker's-house, Hert's, the Lady of E. John Colett, Esq. of the Borough.—At Wm. Young's, Esq. Harley-street, the Lady of Capt. Latour, of the 1st Regt. of Foot Guards.—At Staughton, in Huntingdonshire, the Lady of Lieutenant General Onslow.—At Clapham Rise, the Lady of C. S. Lowe, Esq.—At Malshanger, Hants, the Lady of Col. Cunyngnam.—The Lady of R. Bernal, of Bernard-street, Russell-square, Esq.—At Hamps'ead, Mrs. Richardson, of Fludyer-street.—Mrs. Robt. Abraham, of Keppel-street, Russell-square.—At his house, in Cavendish-square, the Lady of Major General the Hon. John Crewe.—At her father's house, in Portland-place, Mrs. J. Russell, of Ham Hall, Stafford-

shire.—In Portland-place, the Lady of Joshua Walker, Esq.—The Countess Caledon.

Of Daughters.—In Portman-street, the Lady of Lieut.-Gen. Champagne.—Mrs. Young, of Great Coram-street.—In New Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the Lady of A. W. Roberts, Esq.—At Charlerton, Fifeshire, the Lady of John Anstruther Thompson, Esq.—At Denham, the Lady of John Drummond, Esq.—In Nottingham-place, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Martin, 1st Guards.—Mrs. George Butler, of Chelsea.—At Courtyrals, Glamorganshire, the Lady of Thomas Bates Rous, Esq.—At Chiswick, the Lady of Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, July the second, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Rev. Henry Leg, rector of Kenn, Devonshire, William Leg, Esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of James Hatsell, Esq. of Spring-garden Terrace.—At Clifton Church, the Rev. Mr. Bradford, A. M. to Martha, daughter of Edward Wilmot, Esq. of Clifton.—Mr. Thomas Raikes Newbury, fourth son of Francis Newbury, Esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Sutton, Esq. of Colney Hatch, Middlesex.—At Budleigh, Devon, John Thomas Grant, Esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Paul Patrick, of Blackheath, Esq.—At St. Pancras church, Wm. Marrable, Esq. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Ireland, to Miss Pott, of Doughty street.—At Grosvenor chapel, South Audley-street, Henry Vansittart, Esq. of Bruton-street, nephew to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Lady Turner, widow of the late Sir Charles Turner, Bart.—By special licence, at St. George's church, Right Hon. Lord Walpole, to Mary, elder daughter of late W. Fawkenor, Esq. clerk of his Majesty's Privy Council.—At Mary-le-bone church, Freeman W. Elliot, Esq. to Margaret, elder daughter; and Wm. Rose Rose, Esq. to Maria Isabella, younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Strahan, Prebendary of Rochester.—Stewart Boone Inglis, Esq. Paymaster, second light battalion King's German Legion, to Miss Curties, eldest daughter of Ed. Jeremiah Curties, of Windmill Hill, Sussex, Esq.—At St. Margaret's church, H. Pritchett, Esq. of Dartmouth-street, Westminster, to Miss Carpenter, of Pimlico.—Mr. M. A. de Paiva, of Canonbury-place, to Iphigenia, eldest daughter of J. C. de Paiva, Esq.—At Lambeth, John Gaisford, Esq. of Basinghall street, to Miss Bray, of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.—At St. John's church, Manchester, Henry Harrison, Esq. of Cheddle, in Cheshire, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Robert Buckley, Esq. of the former place.—At Mary-le-bone church, Major William Markham Combe, of the Royal Marines, to Eliza, daughter of Lieut. General Barclay, Resident Commandant of the Royal Marines, of Duke-street, Portland-place.—Lately, at Belem, in Portugal, by the Rev. James Hallert, A. M. James Watson, Esq. Captain of the first battalion, 43d regiment, to Miss E. Calley, of Newbery, Berks.—At Mary-le-bone church, Mr. Moralt, to Mrs. Dussek, relict of the late J. L. Dussek.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Lord Bishop of Limerick, Robert Wigram, Esq. M. P. eldest son of Sir Robert

Wigram, Bart. M. P. to Selina, youngest sister of Sir Thomas Pelham Hayes, Bart. of Seymour-street, Portman-square, and niece to his Lordship.—At St. James's, Wm. Alex. Makinnon, Esq. to Emma Mary, only daughter of Jos. Palmer, Esq. of Palmerstown, in the county of Mayo, and Rush-house, in the county of Dublin.—At Mary-le-bone church, Hitches Trower, Esq. of Harley-street, to Miss Slater, youngest daughter of the late Gilbert Slater, Esq. of Knot's Green, in the county of Essex.—At the collegiate church, Wolverhampton, Mr. Charles Stewart, of Baltham-hill, Surrey, to Ann, second daughter of John Willim, Esq. of Bilston, Staffordshire.—At Tunbridge, Thomas Walker, Esq. of Broad-street-buildings, to Jane, daughter of James Binton, Esq. of Mableton, Kent.—At North Cray, John Chrisp, Esq. of Tower-street, to Miss Scott, daughter of John Scott, Esq. of North Cray-place.—At Mary-le-bone church, Andrew Seton, Esq. of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal Civil Establishment, to Alicia Anne, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Rawlinson, Esq.—W. Nesbitt, Esq. commanding the Huddart, East Indianman, to Miss Samuel.—By special licence, at Southill, in Bedfordshire, the Hon. William Waldegrave, brother to Lord Waldegrave, to Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Esq.—At St. Martin's in the Fields, Wm. Howe Knight Erskine, of Pittodrie, in the county of Aberdeen, Esq. Lieut.-Col. in 27th regiment, to Miss Normand, only daughter of Capt. Normand, East India Company's Service.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Col. Mellish, of Hodsack Priory, Nottingham, to Harriet, daughter of the Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowne, and co-heiress of the late Sir Dux Giffard, Bart.—At St. Paul's, John C. Daxon, Esq. of 37th regiment, to Miss Maria Jane Fuller, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Fuller, of Catsfield House, Sussex.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, John Bennet Lawes, Esq. of Ruthampstead, the county of Hertford, to Mrs. Knox, of Harpenden.—By special licence, at Whitton-place, Hon. Basil C. Chrance, of Portman-square, to Mrs. Lawry, widow of Rev. S. Lawry, and sister of George Gostling, Esq. of the same place.

DEATHS.

In Spring-gardens, David Read, Esq. aged 77.—Aged 80 years, in Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, David Morton, M. D.—At Bath, after a long illness, in the 83d year of his age, Sir Robert Ainslie, Bart.—Suddenly in Chester-place, Vauxhall-road, in the 82d year of his age, Dr. Joseph Denman, late an eminent Physician at Bakewell, Derbyshire, for which county he was one of the Deputy-Lieutenants, and for many years a most active and highly respected magistrate. He was author of an Essay on the Waters at Buxton, and of several other small tracts relative to the poor, to whom he was a kind and great benefactor. He was the elder and only surviving brother of Dr. Denman, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.—At Backworth House, Northumberland, Ralph William Grey, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.—On his passage to England, Major John Blair, of the Hon. East India Company's service, on the Madras Establishment, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Blair, P. c. b. d. n. y.

of Westminster.—In Connaught-place, Miss Charlotte Jenyns, in the 21st year of her age, second daughter of Rev. G. Jenyns, of Bottisham-Ha 1, Cambridge.—On the 31st of February last, at Calcutta, Bengal, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Frances Johnson, the oldest British resident in Asia. She was grandmother of the Earl of Liverpool, and mother of Edward Watts, Esq. of Handslope Park, in Berkshire, and of Mrs. Poyntz Ricketts. Having returned to India upon the decease of her husband, Mr. Watts, about the year 1769, she had resided there without interruption from that time, beloved and respected by all who knew her. Her funeral took place a few days after her decease, and from respect to her memory, was attended by the Governor General in state, the Chief Justice, the Members of the Council, and a very large concourse of private friends.—While on the Circuit, at the Rev. J. Harris's, Aylesbury, deeply regretted, Daniel Parken, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.—Aged 82, Rev. Richard Keats, Rector of Bideford and King's Nympton, in the county of Devon, and father of Vice-Admiral Sir R. G. Keats, K. B.—Aged 94, John Davies, Esq. Capt. in the Royals.—In Great James-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Jane Thirkill, in the 78th year of her age, relict of John Thirkill, Esq. late of Masham, in Yorkshire.—At Hastings, in his 37th year, Mr. James Smith, of King's-road, Bedford, son of the late Doctor Smith, of East Barnet, Herts.—Aged 78, Rev. Benj. Anderson, Vicar of Penn, Bucks, and formerly of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.—At Badajoz, on the 18th June, in consequence of his wounds received at its storming, Lieut. John Fitzwilliam Jones, of the 45th foot.—In Lombard-street, much respected by a numerous circle of friends, John Deane, Esq. aged 73.—On board the ship John, on his passage to Jamaica, James Hance, Esq. of that island.—At Orange Valley Estate, St. Ann's, Jamaica, Peter Blagrove, Esq. third son of John Blagrove, Esq. of that island, and of Ankerkey House, Bucks.—Mr. Duncan Macpherson, of Acharrach, Argyleshire, in his 84th year.—At Yaulnah, in the Deccan, in September last, Capt. Geo. Flint, of the 7th regiment Madras Native Cavalry.—Alcock, Esq. at his seat at Wilton, in the county of Wexford. He served in several of the Irish Parliaments, and was father to the present member for the county of Wexford.—At St. Helena, on the 3d April 1812, Major Wm. Pierie, aged 75 years, having spent the greater part of his life in the service of his country in Europe, America, and Asia, with honour to himself and advantage to it.—At Great Mundon, Herts, in his 53d year, Edward Stone, Esq. late of Hoddesdon.—James Rickards, Esq. of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-Inn.—At Worthing, aged 70 years, Ambrose Serle, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Transport Board.—Late, in France, Capt. Cornelius Van Dyk, in the prime of life, leaving a widow and three children to deplore his loss. It will be remembered, that the Captain's vessel (the Granger West Indianman) was captured on the 1st of May, by L'Aigle French privateer, Captain Black, off Scilly, after a most gallant resistance against a much superior force, and she did not surrender until her Captain was mortally wounded.—At Chelmsford, after a

short but painful illness, in her 22d year, Miss Charlotte Thornton, youngest daughter of Mr. Thornton, manager of the Windsor Theatre.—At Kew, in his 80th year, Robert Hunter, Esq.—In his 17th year, in Clarges-street, Piccadilly, Robert, eldest son of Lord Robert Fitzgerald.—Aged 102, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Gervas Yeomans, of Richmond-street, Nottingham. She had been married 70 years, and her husband is now in his 98th year.—In November 1811, John Byng, Esq. Judge and Magistrate in the Zillah of Trichinopoly, third son of the Hon. John Byng.—Mrs. Peyton, eldest daughter of John Liptrap, Esq. of Bethnal-green, in her 21st year.—At Mile-end, Mr. Nicholas Undeutsch, aged 80.—At Edinburgh, James Edmonstone Nasmyth, Esq. eldest son of Sir James Nasmyth, Bart. of Posso, Peebleshire.—At Croydon, Surrey, in her 61st year, Miss Duran.—At Somerston, Mr. William Napier, in the 72d year of his age. He was distinguished for his musical skill; and for the beautiful selections of Scots Ballads which he edited. For many years he belonged to his majesty's band, and to the professional concert; but was obliged to retire on account of the gout in his hands, to which he became a victim. He was the father of a family of eighteen children, of whom, seven remain to lament his loss.—At Torquay, aged 25, Margaret, eldest daughter Sir John Stuart, Bart. of Allankbank, county of Berwick.—On the 30th July, 1811, Capt. Henry James Waters (second son of Edmund Waters, of Kingsbury, Middlesex, Esq.) of the 20th regiment of Native Infantry, at Jaulma, on the Narbudda, in the kingdom of Mysore, in the 28th year of his age, of a fever and liver complaint.—Suddenly, at her Father's house, in Balsham, Cambridgeshire, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. C. R. Pritchett, of the Charter-house.—At West End, Southampton, suddenly, in his 19th year, Richard Stephen Halletts, Lieut. in 52d regt. of Foot, youngest son of Wm. Halletts, Esq. of Denford, in the county of Berks.—At Islington, Thomas Mendham, Esq. in his 83d year.—At Cheltenham, aged 23, John Grant Ranken, Esq. in Hon. East India Company's Service.—At Kensington, Gore Malcolm M'Duffie, Esq. late of the Island of Jamaica.—On the 30th ult. in Ireland, Sir John Parnell, Bart. In consequence of an accident that befel Lady Parnell, a short time preceding his birth, he was always a complete cripple and incapable of speaking. The title and family estates descend to his brother, the member of the Queen's county.—Mrs. Elizabeth Pindar, the daughter of Capt. Robert Pindar, of Gainsborough. The remarkable mortality that has attended Capt. Pindar's family in the short space of 18 months is worthy of record:—the mother, Mrs. Mary Pindar: his only son, Robert: his two daughters, Harriet and Elizabeth: his brother, George: his nephew, Robert Pindar: his niece, Mrs. Jane Clarke: and his nephew, Richard Moxon, jun. Seven of them died in the course of nine months.—At St. Ives, aged 90, Mrs. Witham, relict of J. Witham, Esq. She was the youngest surviving sister of R. Beaumont, Esq. late of Houghton, a family of unusual longevity, the brother and two sisters having died within a short period, and their united ages amounting to 272.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

OXFORD.

August 8.—On Monday, Mr. Addington, of Trinity college; Mr. Whish, of Merton college; and Mr. Blomefield, of Christ church; were elected Fellows of Merton college.

August 15.—Mr F. S. Wall was yesterday admitted Fellow of New college.—Mr. Pope of Brasenose college, was on Thursday elected Exhibitioner of Queen's college, on Mr. Mitchell's foundation.

PROMOTIONS.

Carlton House, August 12.—The Earl of Northampton to the rank of Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the titles of Baron Wilmington, Earl Compton, Marquis of Northampton. Also Earl Camden to the rank of Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the titles of Earl Brecknock, Marquis of Camden. Also Lord Mulgrave to the rank and titles of Viscount Normanby and Earl of Mulgrave. Also Lord Harewood, to the rank of Earl, by the titles of Viscount Lascelles and Earl of Harewood.

This Gazette also contains the following appointments by the Prince Regent, viz.: the Right Hon. Robert Jocelyn (commonly called Viscount Jocelyn) to be Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; of William Charles Cavendish Bentinck, Esq. (commonly called Lord Charles Bentinck) to be Treasurer of his Majesty's Household; of George Thomas Beresford, Esq. (commonly called Lord George Beresford) to be Comptroller of his Majesty's Household; of General Samuel Hulse to be Master of his Majesty's Household; of Major-General the Hon. Charles Stewart, the Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, and Major-General T. H. Turner, to be Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber; and of the Right Hon. Francis Charles Seymour (commonly called the Earl of Yarmouth) to the Office of Lord Warden of the Stanneries, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

Whitehall, August 18, 1812.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty to grant the dignity of a Marquis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Arthur Earl of Wellington, Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Marquis Wellington, of Wellington, in the county of Somerset.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Admiralty Office, August 12.—This day, in pursuance of the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, the following Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet were promoted, viz.

Admirals of the White—Robert Man, Esq. and John Henry, Esq.—to be Admirals of the Red.

Admirals of the Blue.—Sir Charles H. Knowles, Bart. Hon. Thomas Pakenham, Robert Deanes, Esq., and James Hawkins Whitshed, Esq.—to be Admirals of the White.

Vice-Admirals of the Red.—Edward Tyrrel Smith, Esq. Sir Thomas Graves, K. B. Thomas McNamara Russel, Esq. Sir Henry Trollope, Knt. and Sir Edwyn Stanhope, Bart.—to be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice-Admirals of the White.—Sir Isaac Coffin Greenly, Bart. John Aylmer, Esq. Samuel Osborn, Esq. Richard Bodger, Esq. John Child Purvis, Esq. and Theophilus Jones, Esq.—to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Vice-Admirals of the Blue.—John McDougall, Esq. James Alms, Esq. Eliab Harvey, Esq. Sir Edmund Nagle, Knight, John Wells, Esq. Richard Grindall, Esq. George Martin, Esq. Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and K. B. Sir William Sulney Smith, Knight, and Thomas Sotheby, Esq.—to be Vice Admirals of the White.

Rear-Admirals of the Red.—Robert Devereux Fancourt, Esq. Sir Edward Buller, Bart. Hon. Robert Stretford, Mark Robinson, Esq. Thomas Revell Shivers, Esq. Francis Pickmore, Esq. John Stephens Hall, Esq. John Dilkes, Esq. William Lechmere, Esq. Thomas Foley, Esq.—to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Rear-Admirals of the White.—Rowley Bulteel, William Luke, Isaac George Manley, John Osborn, Edmund Crawley, Charles Boyles, Esqrs. Sir T. Williams, Knight, Thomas Hamilton, Esq. Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart. John Langhorne, Wm. Hargood, George Gregory, John Ferrier, Richard Ingleton Bury, and Robert Moorsem, Esqrs.—to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue.—William Bligh, Lawrence William Halstead, Edward Oliver Osborn, Esqrs. Sir Harry B. Neale, Bart. Sir Joseph S. Yorke, Knt. Hon. Arthur K. Legge, Francis Faverman, Esq. Earl of Galloway, Thomas F. Freemantle, Esq. Sir Francis Laforey, Bart. Philip Chas. Durham, Isaac Israel Fellow, Alexander Fraser, Benjamin Hallowell, George Johnstone Hope, Esqrs. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Wm. Taylor, James Nicoll Morris, George Burdon, William Browne, Thomas Byron Martin, Esqrs.—to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

The following Post-Captains are promoted to the rank of Rear-Admirals of the Blue.—William Johnstone Hope, Esq. Lord Henry Pawlett, Charles William Patterson, George Cockburn, Thomas Surridge, Samuel Hood Linzee, James Carpenter, Robert Barton, Graham Moore, Matthew H. Scott, Joseph Hanwell, Henry William Bayntun, Esqrs. Hon. Francis F. Gardner, Sir Richard King, Bart. Edward Griffith, Edward James Foote, Richard Lee, William Pierrepoint, Peter Halker, Wm. Bedford, Esqrs.

Captains Pulteney Malcolm, C. V. Penrose, James Bissett, and the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming, to be Colonels of the Royal Marines, in the room of Admirals William Johnstone Hope, Lord Henry Pawlett, George Cockburn, and Samuel Hood Linzee.

MEMORANDUM.

War Office, August 18, 1812.—In consideration of the King's German Legion having so fre-

quently distinguished themselves against the enemy, and particularly upon the occasion of the recent victory obtained near Salamanca, his royal highness the Prince Regent is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to command, that the officers who are now serving with temporary rank in the several regiments of that corps, shall have permanent rank in the British army from the date of their respective commissions.

War Office, August 18.—41st Regiment of Foot.—Major William Evans to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase.—Captain Robert Cotton St. John Lord Clinton, from the 60th Foot, to be Major, vice Evans.

Brevet.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.—Major Julius Hartman of German Artillery; Major Richard Archdale, of 40th Foot; Major Frederic Newman, of 11th Foot; Major David Williamson, of 4th Foot; Major Thomas Dalmer, of 23d Foot; Major William Leigh Clowes, of 3d Dragoons; Major John Piper, of 4th Foot; Major Colin Campbell, of 1st Foot; Major Thomas Lloyd, of 94th Foot; Major Leonard Greenwell, of 45th Foot; Major George Scovel, of 57th Foot; Major William Gomm, of 9th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captain Thomas Evans, of 35th Foot; Captain Robert Lawson, of Royal Artillery; Captain Frederic Sympher, of German Artillery; Captain Charles Tryon, of 88th Foot; Captain William Beresford, of 31st Foot; Captain Alexander Rouvrea of Sicilian Regiment; Captain Joseph Hawyne, of 23d Foot; Captain John Crowder, of 7th Foot; Captain Richard Bishop, of 5th Foot; Captain Lawrence Arnott, of 56th Foot.

Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Attornies. Extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTS.—July 14.

Alder, D. East-India Chambers, merchant. Att. Clutton, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark.
Bayley, J. New Romney, Kent, corn-merchant. Att. Fyfe and Waterman, Essex Street, Strand.
Chatterton, J. Eccles, Lancashire, flour-merchant. Att. Longdill and Beckett, Gray's Inn.
Colett, W. Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper. Att. Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn.
Haicy, P. Plymouth Dock, cabinet-maker. Att. Bone, Plymouth Dock.
Hancock, J. Haymarket, shopkeeper. Att. G. Ellis, Aldung Street, Westminster.
Henson, T. Orange Street, St. Martin in the Fields, carpenter. Att. Patten, Hatton Garden.
Hunter, S. Macclesfield, ironfounder. Att. Sherwin and Hall, Great James Street, Bedford Row.
Johnson, S. Nottingham, hosiery. Att. Kinderley, Long, and Austen, Gray's Inn.
Phillips, H. Manchester, warehouseman. Att. Isaacs, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe.
Robinson, J. Huddersfield, merchant. Att. Battye, Chancery Lane.
Wilson, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. Att. Atkinson, Wades, and Mackarall, Chancery Lane.

CERTIFICATES.—August 4.

W. D. Ormond, Bristol, wine merchant.—J. Breakpear, Oxford Street, silversmith.—S. Oram, Carthusian Street, Aldersgate Street, cooper.—T. Wood, Macclesfield, draper.—W. Brooks, Lant Street, Southwark, carpenter.—P. Hunt, Nottingham, grocer.—E. Woolley, Lane End, Stafford, potter.—G. Crossley, Manchester, silversmith.—D. Truicy, sen. and D. Truicy, jun. Commercial Road, Middlesex, rope-makers.—W. Gundry, Wellington, Somerset, tanner.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—July 18.

Pannier, N. L. Leicester Place, Westminster, bookseller.
Hooper, J. jun. Worcester, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

Aldred, T. Salford, cotton-twist dealer. *Att.* Willis, and Co. Warford Court.
Aldred, T. Manchester, cotton-merchant. *Att.* Longdill and Beckett, Gray's Inn.
Bond, J. Hampden Street, Somers's Town, grocer. *Att.* Lawledge, Gray's Inn Lane.
Clark, W. Bristol, victualler. *Att.* Rosser, Bartlett's buildings.
Cock, J. George Street, Ratcliffe, mariner. *Att.* Pearce and Son, Swinburn Lane, Canon Street.
Davison, J. North Shields, grocer. *Att.* Cardales and Young, Gray's Inn.
Dunn, J. Long Acre, man's mercer. *Att.* Knight and Wilde, Castle Street, Falcon Square.
Lock, P. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, yarn-maker. *Att.* Shephard, and Co. Bedford Row.
Metz, S. Devonshire Street, Portland Place, merchant. *Att.* S. Harris, Castle Street, Houndsditch.
Perry, E. Witham, ironmonger. *Att.* Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's Inn.
Reece, J. Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer. *Att.* Bigg, Southampton Buildings.
Rider, J. and E. North Street, Westminster, carpenters. T. Baddeley, James Street, Bedford Row.
Seaborne, G. W. Ratcliffe Cross, mast-maker. *Att.* W. Baker, St. Mary Acre.
Sharpe, J. Gateshead, Durham, boot-maker. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.
Smith, S. York Street, Covent Garden, carver and glider. *Att.* J. B. Mills, Vine Street, Piccadilly.
Teasdale, W. Liverpool, factor. *Att.* Buckett, Took's Court, Curator Street.
Wakelam, T. Dartmouth, victualler. *Att.* W. Price, Lincoln's Inn.

CERTIFICATES.—August 8.

W. Bowler, Manchester, broker.—T. Harrison, Liverpool, co-keeper.—C. Berry, Manchester, dry-salter.—R. Fell, Harton, ship-insurance broker.—S. Carter, Wood Street, Cheapside, wholesale grocer.—G. Stacey, Angel Court, London, factor.—T. Parker, Bristol, woollen-draper.—T. Holmes, Sheffield, table-knife manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—July 31.

Baker, W. Darmsden, Suffolk, dealer. *Att.* Marriott, Stowupland.
Benneworth, J. Harwich, victualler. *Att.* Evans, Hutton Garden.
Blunt, C. Prugan Square, dealer. *Att.* Day and Co. Lime Street, London.
Dowling, R. Wapping Wall, cooper. *Att.* Nind, Throgmorton Street.
Eyre, J. Broad Street, City, oilman. *Att.* Pellatt, Ironmonger's Hall, Fenchurch Street.
Farnsworth, S. Codnor, Derby, hosier. *Att.* W. and J. H. Berridge, Hutton Garden.
Gardner, R. Devereux Court, Temple, coffee-house-keeper. *Att.* Bellamy, James Street, Adelphi.
Holroyd, S. Sheffield, manufacturer. *Att.* Bigg, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.
Hlet, W. Pearyn, sail-cloth manufacturer. *Att.* Price, Lincoln's Inn.
Lingford, T. Leicester Square, mercer. *Att.* Richardson, Bury Street, St. James's.
Mason, W. Dilston, Stafford, corn-dealer. *Att.* Hunt, Surrey Street, Strand.
Moody, M. Elder Street, Spitalfields, flour-factor. *Att.* Chester, Melina Place, Westminster Road.
Moorhouse, J. George Yard, Piccadilly, horse-dealer. *Att.* Richardson, Bury Street, St. James's.
Paper, C. Thames Street, New Windsor, victualler. *Att.* Woods, New Coin Exchange, Mark Lane.
Tabart, H. Exeter, spirit merchant. *Att.* Jones, Temple.

CERTIFICATES.—August 11.

R. Part, Tildesley, with Shackerley, Lancaster, manufacturers.—G. Wainwright and W. Ward, Back Hill, Hutton's arden, coach-makers.—T. Stephens, King'sland, Devon, watch-maker.—J. Dover, Burnham, Buckingham, butcher.—R. Part and J. Leigh, Tildesley, with Shackerley, Lancaster, manufacturers.—J. Potter and G. Brown, Breightmet, Lancaster, whistlers.—R. Machell, Liverpool, merchant.—R. Polter, St. Thomas Apostle, warehouseman.—W. Taylor, Manchester, merchant.—W. Hodson, Birmingham, glass-maker.—J. Thies, South Shields, ship-owner.

BANKRUPTS.—July 25.

Banks, S. St. Ann's Lane, Chancery, silk mercer. *Att.* Langlow, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn.

Blackburne, W. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant. *Att.* Taylor, Manchester.
Brookman, B. St. George, Gloucestershire, jobber. *Att.* Pearson and Co. Temple.
Dean, W. jun. Exeter, china-merchant. *Att.* Anstice and Cox, Inner Temple.
Dixon, H. J. C. Lavater, and J. K. Casey, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Windie, John Street, Bedford Row.
Doncaster, W. Newcastle, Clerkenwell, wholesale jeweller. *Att.* Briggs, Essex Street, Strand.
Eden, R. sen. and T. Eden, Richmond, Surrey, coachmasters. *Att.* Sloper and Co. Montague Street, Russell Square.
Kensington, J. P. E. Kensington, H. Kensington, W. 2 Soan, and D. Adams, London, bankers. *Att.* Day, Temple.
Harman, J. Chatham, linen-draper. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warford Court.
Hyde, H. sen. Tunstead, Yorkshire, merchant. *Att.* Duckworth and Co. Manchester.
Hyde, T. Tunstead, Yorkshire, merchant. *Att.* Duckworth and Co. Manchester.
Jacques, J. Cooper's Lane, Middlesex, carpenter. *Att.* Hanrott and Metcalfe, Lincoln's Inn.
Scott, J. Witham, Essex, scrivener. *Att.* Bell and Bromley, Gray's Inn.
Smith, R. Fenchurch Street, merchant. *Att.* Palmer, and Co. Copthall Court.
Smith, T. Fenchurch Street, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.
Stein, J. Fenchurch Street, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.
Stein, R. Fenchurch Street, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.
Vaughton, J. Edward Street, Cavendish Square, wine-merchant. *Att.* Sloper and Co. Montague Street, Russell Square.
Williamson, W. Watling Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Ware and Co. Blackman Street.

CERTIFICATES.—August 15.

W. Long, York, woollen-draper.—C. Sharpe, Poultry, bookdealer.—H. Kemott, Thwies Inn, money-scrivener.—P. Begbie, Broad Street, insurance broker.—J. Orrell, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.—J. Tatlock, Streatham, Surrey, silk-broker.—W. Turnell, Lower Smith Street, Northampton Square, corn-dealer.—G. E. Boulton, Worcester, china-manufacturer.—T. Shepherd, Portsmouth, meatman.—J. King, Liverpool, rectifier.—J. G. Treikens, Warford Court, Throgmorton Street, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—July 28.

Barter, M. Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, victualler. *Att.* Whittons, Great James Street, Bedford Row.
Brindle, J. Kemerton, Gloucester, draper. *Att.* Cardales and Co. Gray's Inn.
Darwin, T. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery Lane.
Dickens, S. Ellerdine, Salop, dealer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.
Grimshaw, J. Manchester, music-seller. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
Horlock, J. Newport, grocer. *Att.* Owen and Co. Bartlett's Buildings.
Thomas, J. Welshpool, Montgomery, woollen-manufacturer. *Att.* Pugh, Bernard Street, Russell Square.

CERTIFICATES.—August 18.

R. Bayley, Dowgate Hill, merchant.—G. Hodgson, Queen Street, Cheapside, skinner.—W. Lunn, St. Mary-at-Hill, slopeller.—P. Lumley, Billbourn Street, Mabledon Place, St. Pancras.—H. Atkins, Pope's Head Alley, Russia-broker.—T. Gwynnett, Cheltenham, money scrivener.—W. Porter, Wilton, Herefordshire, corn-factor.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—August 1.

Summers, S. Birmingham, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

Bromley, W. Leicester, maltster. *Att.* Sandys and Co. Crane Court, Fleet Street.
Buller, H. Clipstone Street, St. Mary-le-bone, pinter. *Att.* Greenwood, Blandford Street, Manchester Square.
Clark, T. Bartholomew Close, worsted-manufacturer. *Att.* Davley, Lothbury.
Cott, W. Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
Dovel, H. Southampton Place, Camberwell, dealer. *Att.* Harrison, Lambeth Road.
Hancock, J. C. Haymarket. *Att.* Ellis, Abingdon Street, Westminster.
Hankins, W. Brewer Street, Golden Square, undertaker. *Att.* Newcomb, Vine Street, Piccadilly.
Higgs, W. Beech Street, Barbican, hatter. *Att.* Doughty, Temple.

Joseph J. Somerset Street, Whitechapel, umbrella-maker.
Alt. Howard and Abrahams, Jewry Street, Aldgate.
 Leavy, J. Fore Street, victualler. *Alt.* Wiltshire and Co.
 Old Broad Street.
 Lewis, S. Strand, glover. *Alt.* Pullen, Fore Street, Crip-
 plegate.
 Maxted, E. Hythe, Kent, butcher. *Alt.* Egan and Co.
 Essex Street, Strand.
 Patience, J. T. Bury St. Edmund's, builder. *Alt.* Blagrove
 and Co. Symond's Inn.
 Raywood, B. Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-draper. *Alt.*
 Hurd, Temple.
 Smith, S. jun. Overton Forreign, Flintshire, carrier. *Alt.*
 Johnston, Inner Temple.
 Tubbs, D. Basing, Southamptonshire, miller. *Alt.* Hurd,
 Temple.
 Winder, J. Axe Inn, Aldermanbury, warehouseman. *Alt.*
 Woods, New Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.
 Young, E. West Malling, Kent, school-master. *Alt.*
 Jones, Millman Place, Bedford Row.

CERTIFICATES.—August 22.

W. Rymill, Banbury, Oxfordshire, carrier.—T. Oakley,
 Hereford, woolstapler.—W. Bond, Upper Thames Street,
 hat-manufacturer.—J. Keely, Nottingham, dyer.—J.
 Smith, Greenwich Road, builder.—J. Ives, jun. Newport
 Market, butcher.—R. Word, Market Street, St. James's
 Market, wine merchant.—H. J. Northcote, Lime Street,
 wine-merchant.—J. Grant, Laurence Pountney Lane,
 merchant.—F. Wright, Rathbone Place, upholsterer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—August 4.

Johnsou, S. Nottingham, hosier.

BANKRUPTS.

Broughton, J. C.elsea, chinaman. *Alt.* Biofield, Cle-
 ment's Inn.
 Cotman, E. Norwich, haberdasher. *Alt.* Presland and
 Proctor, Brunswick Square.
 Dalby, J. Nottingham, hosier. *Alt.* Bieasdale and Co.
 New Inn.
 Mayo, T. Kidderminster, Worcestershire, coach-proprie-
 tor. *Alt.* Alexander, Lincoln's Inn.
 Norman, J. Lyme-Regis, Dorsetshire, coal-merchant. *Alt.*
 Hoelis, Staple Inn.
 Pannell, W. Exeter, earthenwareman. *Alt.* Collett and
 Co. Chancery Lane.
 White, T. jun. Great Winchester Street, merchant. *Alt.*
 Lang, America Square.
 Woodhouse, T. Lower Shadwell, butcher. *Alt.* Ware
 and Young, Blackman Street, Southwark.

CERTIFICATES.—August 23.

R. Knight, Horselydown Lane, lighterman.—C. Moon,
 Southampton, druggist.—G. W. Shury, Chancery Lane,
 law stationer.—R. V. Windsor, Chancery Lane, law
 stationer.—J. Linnell, Streatham Street, Bloomsbury,
 carver.—H. Grace, Thavies-Inn, bookseller.—N. Car-
 ket, Skinner Street, upholsterer.—J. Gunson, Salford,
 Lancaster, brewer.—C. Say, Newington Butts, haberd-
 asher.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—August 2.

Aldred, T. Manchester, cotton-merchant.
 Reece, J. Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer.
 Thompson, T. Stockton, Durham, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

Barlow, E. Bridge Road, Lambeth, taylor. *Alt.* Gale,
 Bedford Street, Bedford Row.
 Downward, C. Liverpool, roper. *Alt.* Windle, John Street,
 Bedford Row.
 Finley, M. Wapping High Street, grocer. *Alt.* Druce,
 Bliket Square.
 Foster, W. Walsall, Staffordshire, butcher. *Alt.* Baxter
 and Martin, Furnival's Inn.
 Fryer, J. Worship Street, victualler. *Alt.* Wilkinson,
 White Lion Street, Spital Square.
 Grace, T. Prince's Risborough, and J. S. Woodcock, Ay-
 lesbury, Bucks, bankers. *Alt.* Rose and Mannings,
 Gray's Inn Square.
 Levoi, M. East Smithfield, slopseller. *Alt.* Isaacs, Bevis
 Marks, St. Mary Axe.
 Parham, B. Dock, Devonshire, money-scrivener. *Alt.*
 Batty, Chancery Lane.
 Parker, G. Sun Street, Bishopsgate Within, grocer. *Alt.*
 Dawes, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.
 Parker, G. Castle Street, Oxford Market, grocer. *Alt.*
 Denton, Old City Chambers.
 Shaggs, J. W. Alderhead, and J. Walley, Lime Street, mer-
 chants. *Alt.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
 Williams, H. Oxford Street, linen-draper. *Alt.* Sweet
 and Stokes, Basinghall Street.
 Wood, W. Worthington, Cumberland, banker. *Alt.*
 Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thompson, Cophall Court.

CERTIFICATES.—August 22.

J. Fowler, Portsmouth, merchant.—S. B. Hamand, Ply-

mouth, linen-draper.—J. Stone, Featherstone Buildings,
 Holborn, taylor.—W. and J. Smith, Stapleford, Hert-
 fordshire, timber-merchants.—T. Hadwen, Burton,
 Westmorland, luncheon.—J. Butcher, Golden Lane,
 yeastman.—G. Halsey, Plymouth Dock, china-merchant.
 —S. May, Coventry, car enter.—N. Dowson, St. Anne's
 Lane, Foster Lane, warehouseman.—W. Ring, jun. Ro-
 chester, grocer.—H. Hewitt, Sheffield, silver-refiner.—
 T. Nightingale, Watling Street, warehouseman.—G. C.
 Bishop, Maidstone, soap-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—August 11.

Poster, T. Selby, York, merchant. *Alt.* Pearce and Son,
 Swithin's Lane.
 Griffin, G. London, dealer in earthenware. *Alt.* Willis,
 Fairthorne and Clarke, Throgmorton Street.
 Lloyd, W. Paddington, victualler. *Alt.* Aldridge and
 Smith, Lincoln's Inn.
 Lovell, M. East Smithfield, slopseller. *Alt.* Isaacs, Bevis
 Marks, St. Mary Axe.
 Singleton, R. sen. Manchester, dealer. *Alt.* Milne and
 Parry, Temple.
 Stein, J. T. Smith, R. Stein, Jas. Stein, and R. Smith,
 Fenchurch Street, merchants. *Alt.* Palmer and Co.
 Throgmorton Street.
 Summers, S. Birmingham, dealer. *Alt.* Egerton, Gray's
 Inn.
 Winter, W. Seymour Place, St. Marylebone, painter. *Alt.*
 Thackray, Webber Row, Blackfriars Road.

CERTIFICATES.—September 1.

J. Twigg, Ludgate Street, laceman.—H. Watson, Wey-
 mouth News, Portland Place, Marylebone, coach-
 maker.—J. Cheshire and J. Johnson, Birmingham, gun-
 barrel-makers.—W. Jackson, Bryanston Street, Portman
 Square, stationer.—B. Griffiths, jun. Birmingham, gun-
 maker.—R. King, Tooley Street, hatter.—S. Ellis,
 Loughborough, hosier.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—August 15.

Hiams, H. Waller's Place, Lambeth Road merchant.
 Pfeil, Adolphus Leopold, Bishopsgate Street, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Bradshaw, J. Portsea, slopseller. *Alt.* Hellyer, Paper
 Buildings, Temple; and Lowe, Portsea.
 Browne, T. and Jos. Forrester, Savage Gardens, London,
 wine-merchants. *Alt.* Druce, Billiter Square, Fen-
 church Street.
 Bulmer, T. Manchester, dealer. *Alt.* Longdill and Bec-
 kitt, Gray's Inn.
 Croft, Jas. Pell Street, Ratcliffe Highway, wine merchant.
Alt. Hindman, D. er's Court, Aldermanbury.
 Day, J. Luton, Bedford, taylor. *Alt.* Stratton and All-
 port, Shoreditch.
 Gomersall, Math. Morley, Yorkshire, clothier. *Alt.* Wil-
 son, Greville Street, Hatton Garden.
 Harvey, W. Plymouth, flour-merchant. *Alt.* Williams
 and Darke, Prince's Street, Bedford Row.
 Hearn, T. Clement's Lane, merchant. *Alt.* Nind, Throg-
 morton Street.
 Howard, W. Woodford, Northampton, brick-maker. *Alt.*
 Cardales and Young, Gray's Inn.
 Kimpton, J. Hitchin, Hertford, brazier. *Alt.* Adams,
 Old Jewry.
 Laxton, W. Robert, Gower Street North, St. Pancras,
 builder. *Alt.* Pearson, Elm Court, Temple.
 Leah, Ann, Falmouth, shopkeeper. *Alt.* Shepherd, Bart-
 lett's Buildings, Holborn.
 Louch, Rich. Jubilee Place, Chelsea, timber merchant.
Alt. Reed, Union Street, Bishopsgate Street.
 Marshall, Rob. Romney Street, Westminster, carpenter.
Alt. Peter, Falsgrave Place, Temple Bar.
 Niblett, G. Sherborne Lane, broker. *Alt.* Oldham, Earl
 Street, Blackfriars.
 Sedgwick, T. Clement's Lane, merchant. *Alt.* Nind,
 Throgmorton Street.
 Shearing, W. Portpool Lane, Middlesx, wheelwright.
Alt. Shepherd, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.
 Shingles, S. Frome Selwood, Somerset, clothier. *Alt.*
 W. and E. Ellis, Hatton Garden.
 Solomon, Catherine, Falmouth, merchant. *Alt.* Sweet
 and Stokes, Basinghall Street.
 Wilkinson, J. Daventry, Northamptonshire, linen-draper.
Alt. Ladington and Hall, Temple.

CERTIFICATES.—September 5.

J. Gordon, Hunter Street North, Brunswick Square, mer-
 chant.—E. Chapman, Tunbridge Wells, carpenter.—
 J. Gely, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, ship-builder.—P.
 A. Sturges, Bow Lane, Cheapside, warehouseman.—T.
 Harrington, New Sarum, silversmith.—T. Symonds,
 Great Coram Street, Russell Square, merchant.—J.
 Mook, Stillington, Yorkshire, common brewer.—J.
 Birkinshaw, Newton-upon-Ouse, Yorkshire, common
 brewer.—J. N. Cooper, Cumberland, tanner.

Smithfield, per stone of 5lb. to sink the offal.

1810.	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
July 27	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 4	7 4
Aug. 3	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 8	7 0
10	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 0
17	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 10	7 0

MEAT.

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass.

July 27	5 4	5 6	6 4	6 4	7 0
Aug. 3	5 4	5 6	6 8	6 4	6 8
10	5 4	5 6	6 8	7 0	6 8
17	5 6	5 4	6 8	6 6	6 8

St. James's.*		Whitechapel.*	
Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
July 27	5 15 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
Aug. 3	5 16 0	3 0 0	6 2 0
10	5 16 0	3 3 0	6 4 0
17	6 0 0	3 3 0	6 4 0

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 26d.	Flat Ordinary — 21d.
Dressing Hides 19½	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. — 36
Crop Hides for cut. 23	per dozen — 36
	Ditto, 50 to 70—45

TALLOW.* London Average per cwt.

Soap, yellow, 90s. 0d; mottled, 104s.; curd, 108s.
Candles, per dozen, 13s. 0d; moulds, 14s. 0d.

FLOUR. WHEAT.

Aug. 10	9,114 quarters. Average 136s. 4½d.
17	5,935 — — — 137 9½
Aug. 10	9,935 sacks. Average 119s. 4½d.
17	18,412 — — — 119 4½

BREAD.

	Peck.	Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
July 27	6s. 8d.	3s. 4d.	1s. 8d.	
Aug. 3	6 8	3 4	1 8	
10	6 8	3 4	1 8	
17	6 8	3 4	1 8	

* The highest price of the market.

Prices Current, August 20th, 1812.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	1 10 0	to	2 2 0
Ditto pearl.....	1 10 0		2 8 0
Barilla	1 11 0		2 2 0
Brandy, Cognac.....gal.	1 12 0		1 14 0
Camphire, refined.....lb.	0 6 3		0 0 0
Ditto unrefined...cwt.	19 0 0		0 0 0
Cochineal, garbled...lb.	1 11 0		1 13 0
Ditto, East-India.....	0 5 9		0 6 3
Coffee, fine.....cwt.	3 6 0		3 15 0
Ditto ordinary.....	2 3 0		2 10 0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0 1 0		0 1 5½
Ditto Jamaica....	0 1 2		0 1 3
Ditto Smyrna.....	0 0 11		0 1 0
Ditto East-India....	0 0 10		0 1 6
Currents, Zantcwt.	4 0 0		4 4 0
Elephants' Teeth	26 0 0		0 0 0
Scrivelloes	10 0 0		12 0 0
Flax, Riga.....ton	120 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto Petersburg	103 0 0		0 0 0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	8 0 0		8 8 0
Geneva, Hollands ..gal.	1 10 0		0 0 0
Ditto English.....	0 15 6		0 0 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.	6 10 0		8 10 0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	90 0 0		95 0 0
Ditto Petersburg	92 0 0		96 0 0
Hops	5 5 0		8 0 0
Indigo, Caracca.....lb.	0 11 0		0 11 6
Ditto East-India	0 3 9		0 11 0
Iron, British bars, ..ton	15 0 0		16 0 0
Ditto Swedish.....	21 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto Norway.....	20 0 0		0 0 0
Lead in pigs.....fod.	30 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto red.....ton	28 0 0		0 0 0

COALS.*

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
July 27	42s. 0d. to 44s. 0d.	41s. 0d. to 53s. 0d.
Aug. 3	41 6	45 6
10	41 6	46 0
17	42 0	47 0

* Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leitch's Hydrom.
July 21	60	69	56	29,90	60	Fair
22	60	67	52	,98	30	Stormy
23	55	68	56	,92	57	Fair
24	56	65	62	,75	0	Rain
25	65	69	60	,74	39	Fair
26	64	70	61	,75	70	Fair
27	60	60	55	,60	0	Rain
28	58	68	56	,55	36	Showery
29	58	69	52	,56	37	Showery
30	56	68	55	,85	60	Fair
31	56	67	52	,88	62	Fair
Aug. 1	56	66	53	,78	0	Sm. Rain
2	57	67	55	,82	31	Fair
3	57	64	55	,76	0	Rain
4	56	62	55	,78	20	Showery
5	56	56	51	,89	0	Rain
6	52	60	52	,83	26	Showery
7	51	63	51	,86	38	Fair
8	51	59	51	,88	10	Showery
9	54	60	52	,92	32	Cloudy
10	53	59	52	,88	30	Cloudy
11	54	62	54	,96	0	Rain
12	54	60	53	30,08	42	Fair
13	54	69	52	,07	67	Fair
14	53	73	56	,17	62	Fair
15	56	69	57	,10	52	Fair
16	57	70	64	,02	47	Cloudy
17	64	74	66	29,99	70	Fair
18	66	76	67	,88	80	Fair
19	67	75	60	,75	62	Fair
20	61	70	66	,95	71	Fair

Lead, white.....ton	40 0 0	to	0 0 0
Logwood chips.....ton	15 0 0		0 0 0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	9 0 0		10 0 0
Mahogany.....ft.	0 1 2		1 11 0
Oil, Lucca, .. 25 gal. jar	18 0 0		20 0 0
Ditto spermaceti...ton	85 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto whale	40 0 0		42 0 0
Ditto Florence, ¼ chest	2 14 0		3 0 0
Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	1 0 0		0 0 0
Raisins, bloomcwt.	6 0 0		0 0 3
Rice, Carolina.....gal.	2 18 0		3 0 6
Rum, Jamaica.....	0 4 10		0 5 3
Ditto Leeward Island	0 3 0		0 3 0
Saltpetre, East-India,cwt.	3 11 0		3 15 0
Silk, thrown, Italian..lb.	2 18 0		3 0 0
Silk, raw, Ditto	1 17 0		2 0 0
Tallow, English....cwt.	3 18 0		0 0 0
Ditto, Russia, white..	3 12 0		3 18 0
Ditto....., yellow..	3 17 0		0 0 0
Tar, Stockholmbar.	1 15 0		1 16 0
Tin in blocks.....cwt.	6 13 0		0 0 0
Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.	0 0 3		0 0 8
Ditto Virginia.....	0 0 4		0 0 8½
Wax, Guinea.....cwt.	8 0 0		9 0 0
Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	3 5 0		3 10 0
Wine, Red Port.....pipe	120 0 0		130 0 0
Ditto Lisbon	100 0 0		120 0 0
Ditto Madeira.....	100 0 0		130 0 0
Ditto Vidonia.....	80 0 0		94 0 0
Ditto Calcevella.....	110 0 0		126 0 0
Ditto Sherry.....butt.	105 0 0		120 0 0
Ditto Mountain.....	75 0 0		100 0 0
Ditto Claret, ... hogs.	75 0 0		110 0 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Ditto at sight, 30-2—Rotterdam, 9-8—Hamburgh, 28-9—Altona, 28-10
 —Paris, 1 day's date, 19-6—Ditto, 2 us. 19-25—Madrid, n paper—Ditto eff. —Cadiz, in paper
 —Cadiz, eff. 48—Bilboa —Palermo, per oz. 125-1—Leghorn, 58—Genoa, 54—Venice, eff 52
 —Naples, 42—Lisbon, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Oporto, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Dublin, per cent. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Cork, ditto 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Ago
 B. of Holland, 5 per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th July to 20th August, 1812.—By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

1812.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	1780.	Navy 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Excheg. B.	£ s. d. Lottery.	Consols for Accts.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 3 p. Cent.
July	21210 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
1	2115 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
2	23	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
3	24	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
4	27	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
5	28	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
6	29	57	57	57	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
7	30	57	57	57	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
8	30213	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
9	31212 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
10	1212	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
11	3212	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
12	4212	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
13	5213	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
14	6	57	57	57	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
15	7215	57	57	57	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
16	8216	57	57	57	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
17	10	57	57	57	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
18	11217	57	57	57	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
19	13219	57	57	57	75	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 p	3 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
20	14218	57	57	57	75	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 p	3 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
21	15219	57	57	57	75	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 p	3 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
22	16219	57	57	57	75	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 p	3 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
23	17	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 p	4 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
24	18220	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 p	4 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
25	19219 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 p	4 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
26	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
27	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
28	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
29	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
30	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
31	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Aug.	1212	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
1	3212	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
2	4212	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
3	5213	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
4	6	57	57	57	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
5	7215	57	57	57	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
6	8216	57	57	57	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
7	10	57	57	57	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
8	11217	57	57	57	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 p	2 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
9	13219	57	57	57	75	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 p	3 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
10	14218	57	57	57	75	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 p	3 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
11	15219	57	57	57	75	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 p	3 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
12	16219	57	57	57	75	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 p	3 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
13	17	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 p	4 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
14	18220	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 p	4 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
15	19219 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 p	4 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
16	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
17	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
18	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
19	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
20	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
21	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
22	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
23	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
24	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
25	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11d	60	60	—	1p	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
26	20	58	58	58	75	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 p												

LONDON Premiums of Insurance, August 20th, 1812.

At 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.
 At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth.
 At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, &c.—From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.
 At 4 gs. Madras, or China.
 At 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, (Comp.)
 (Brit. ships), ret. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jamaica to U. S. of America.
 At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. ret. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ —To East India shore and home.
 —East-Indies to London—Vine ward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.
 At 23 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.
 At 25 gs. Newfoundland, to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.